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The Magazine of the APPLE, KIM, PET

and Other 6502 Systems

APPLE MEMORY MAP

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HDE inc.

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HUDSON DIGITAL ELECTRONICS INC.

THE HDE DISK SYSTEM.

HERE'S WHAT ONE USER HAS TO SAY . . .

REPRINTED BY PERMISSION FROM THE 6502 USER NOTES - ISSUE NO. 14

PRODUCT REVIEW of the HDE DISC SYSTEM by the editor.

A number of you have asked for details about the HDE full size disc system.

The system is based around the SYKES 8" drive with the 6502 based intelligent controller.

This drive is soft sectored, IBM compatible, and single density which lets you store about a quarter megabyte of data on a disc.

The system software, called FODS (File Oriented Disc System), manages sequential files on the disc much the same way files are written on magnetic tape - one after another. When a file is deleted, from a sequentially managed file system, the space that the file occupied is not immediately reallocated, as in some disc operating systems. As it turns out, this can be an advantage as well as a disadvantage since deleted files on the FODS system can be recovered after the file has been deleted. (This has saved my sanity more than once!) Of course when you want to recover some of the disc space taken up by a number of these deleted files, you can simply re-pack or compress the disc and all the active files will be shifted down until there are no deleted files hanging around using up space.

FODS has this ability to repack a disc.

When saving and loading in FODS you work with named files, not track and sector data or I.D. bytes. This makes life a lot easier. I've seen some disc systems where you have to specify track and sector info and/or I.D. bytes. What a pain that can be!

If you just want to save a source file temporarily, you can do that on what's known as "scratch-pads". There are two of these on a disc, "scratch-pad A" and "scratch-pad B", each of these temporary disc files can hold up to 16K or if "B" is not used, "A" can hold one file up to 32K in length. The only files that can be temporarily saved on scratch pad are files that have been built using the system text editor.

Being a dyed in the wool assembly language programmer, I really appreciate the FODS text editor! This line oriented editor is upwards compatible with the MOS/ARESCO editor but includes about everything you could ask for in a line editor. There is a full and semi-automatic line numbering feature, lines can be edited while they are being entered or recalled and edited later, strings can be located and substituted, the line numbers can be resequenced, the file size can be found, the hex address of a line can be known and comments can be appended to an assembly file after it has been found correct. Oops! I forgot to say lines can also be moved around and deleted. This isn't the complete list of FODS editor commands, just the ones that immediately come to mind.

Another very powerful feature of the system is the ability to actually execute a file containing a string of commands. For example, the newsletter mailing list is now being stored on disc. When I want to make labels, I would normally have to load each letter file and run the labels printing program. But with FODS, I can build up a "JOB" file of commands and execute it.

The job file in turn calls each lettered label file in and runs the label printer automatically. The way computers are supposed to operate right?

Here's a listing of the job file I use to print mailing labels:

```
:LIS PRTLBL
0005 LOD A:RUN %LABEL:LOD B:JMP.E000:
LOD C:JMP.E000:
0010 LOD D:JMP.E000:LOD E:JMP.E000:
LOD F:JMP.E000:
0015 LOD G:JMP.E000:LOD H:JMP.E000:
LOD I:JMP.E000:
0020 LOD J:JMP.E000:LOD K:JMP .E000:
LOD L:JMP.E000:
0025 LOD M:JMP.E000:LOD MC: JMP.E000:
LOD N:JMP.E000:
0030 LOD O:JMP.E000:LOD P.JMP .E000:
LOD R:JMP.E000:
0035 LOD S:JMP.E000:LOD T:JMP .E000:
LOD V:JMP.E000:
0035 LOD S:JMP.E000:LOD T:JMP .E000:
LOD V:JMP.E000:
0040 LOD W:JMP.E000:LOD XYZ: JMP.E000:
0045 LOD EXCH:JMP.E000:LOD COMP:
JMP.E000:
```

Remember the MOS/ARESCO assembler I reviewed several issues ago? Well HDE went and fixed up all the problem areas that I mentioned in the review and then took it several steps further. The HDE assembler is an honest to goodness two-pass assembler which can assemble anywhere in memory using multiple source files from the disc. The assembler is an optional part of the system.

If you're the kind of person (as I am) who enjoys having the ability to customize, modify, and expand everything you own - you'll enjoy the system expansion abilities FODS has to offer. Adding a new command is as simple as writing the program, giving it a unique three letter name and saving it to disc. Whenever you type those three letters the system will first go through its own command table, see that its not there and then go out and read the disc directory to see if it can find it. If it's on the disc it will read it in and execute it. Simple right? I've added several commands to my system and REALLY appreciate having this ability. Some of the things I've added include a disassembler, an expanded version of XIM (the extended machine language monitor from Pyramid Data), Hypertape, and a number of system utilities which make life easier. By the way, to get back to the system, all you need to do is execute a BRK instruction.

HDE also provides a piece of software that lets you interface Microsoft 9 digit BASIC to their disc system. The software allows you to load the BASIC interpreter itself from disc as well as saving and loading BASIC Programs to and from the disc. This particular version of the software doesn't allow for saving BASIC data but HDE mentioned that this ability may be possible with a future version.

The first thing I do with a new piece of software after I get used to using it is try to blow it up. I did manage to find a weak spot or two in the very first version of FODS (a pre-release version) but the later, release version has been very tight.

The standard software that is included with the system consists of the disc driver software, the system text editor and the BASIC software interface. Several command extensions may also be included. All the necessary stuff like a power supply, the KIM-4 interface card, and all cables and connectors are included. It took me about 45 minutes to get things up and running the first time I put the system together.

Admittedly, a dual full size disc system from HDE is probably beyond the means of most hobbyists but if you or your company is looking for a dynamite 6502 development system, I would recommend this one. I've used the Rockwell System 65 while I was at MOS and feel that dollar for dollar, feature for feature, the HDE system comes out on top. The only place the HDE system falls short when stacked up next to the System 65 is in the area of packaging. At this point, there is no cabinet for the disc drives available from HDE.

So far, I've got nothing but good things to say about HDE and their products. Everything I've received from them has been industrial quality. That includes their documentation and product support. I'm very impressed with what I've seen from this company so far and quite enthusiastic over what my KIM has become since acquiring the disc system and its associated software.

ERIC

THANK YOU MR. REHNKE!

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Advertiser's Index

APPLE II Serial Output Made Simple

Is the APPLE II simple serial output as easy to implement as everyone claims? Almost! But a few helpful hints gleaned from this designer's experience may get that output port into service quite a bit sooner.

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When Apple sent the new **Apple II Reference Manual** (January 1978), I jumped at the article on page 114, "A Simple Serial Output". A printer output was badly needed in my system. I built the RS-232 output as described, typed in the program, borrowed a terminal from my place of business and started things up.

An oscilloscope on the RS-232 output disclosed that the signal was reaching +12v, but going only slightly negative.

The printer did work correctly, but I was concerned. Examination of the RS-232C specification disclosed that the printer on the data receiving end must have 3K input impedance. The printer manual stated only that the impedance was "at least" 3K. Since the Apple circuit was uses a 2.2K resistor to −12v, the source impedance, when negative, is much too high. I replaced the Apple circuit with a single inverter (74LS04) driving an RS-232 driver integrated circuit manufactured by Motorola (MC1488L). This worked fine.

The only other hardware problem related to page 115 in Apple's manual. The statement, "The signal output connects to pin 3 of the DB-25 connector", is confusing. It is correct if you are connecting it to a DB-25 connector, which is to be used with a standard RS-232 cable with the other end of the cable connected to the printer. The cable connects pin 3 at the source end to pin 2 of the receiving end. If you are connecting directly to the printer, use pin 2, not pin 3.

Now the fun began. The printer I used can be operated at 110 baud, 150 baud, or 300 baud, front panel switch selectable. Apple's program was all written for 110 baud. Naturally I wanted the fastest speed. For any speed higher than 110 baud, 1 stop bit is used instead of 2. This is easily changed by writing location \$03C6 with 0A.

The routine TTOUT4 causes a 9.091 msec. delay (1/110 baud = 9.091 ms). For 300 baud, I needed 3.333 ms. This was accomplished by changing location 03D4 from D7 to 4E.

The printer will now work at 300 baud with three problems remaining. The first was simple, the second took two weeks to figure out and the third was minor.

When a carriage return is transmitted, the program sends the carriage return to the printer, then automatically sends a line feed to the printer, then waits 200 ms for the carriage return to be completed. My printer requires the 200 ms. dealy, but others will be different. For example, the DECwriter requires no delay. After speeding up to 300 baud, I was not getting enough delay. I changed location 03AC from 58 to FF, an arbitrary choice, and this problem was fixed.

The program is supposed to detect when the next column to be printed, COLCNT, exceeds the number of columns available, WNDWDTH, and then transmit an automatic CR, LF, and delay. It won't, it can't and it didn't. The intention of the Apple program routine, FINISH is to make CH equal to 39 and then depend on the system monitor routines to generate the CR, LF and delay. This doesn't work.

I have modified their program to make this happen within the TTY routines. If COLCNT equals or exceeds WNDWDTH, the program branches to RETURN. This causes a carriage return and then branches to AUTOLF, the same section of program used for automatic line feed and delay by Apple.

The last problem encountered involved getting out of the printer routines and back to the video display. New code was written to solve this problem.

The new program, shown here, has been relocated to addresses 30A through 3A2. With all the components, I believe it is self explanatory. I also wrote an AppleSoft BASIC program to modify and test the machine language program.

```
10 REM PRINTER TEST AND MODIFY PROGRAM IN APPLESOFT BASIC
15 CALL -936:PRINT:PRINT
20 INPUT "110 OR 300 BAUD";A
30 IF A=110 THEN 70
40 POKE 868,10
50 POKE 882,78
52 PRINT:INPUT "200 OR 0 MS CARRIAGE RETURN DELAY";M
54 IF M=200 THEN M=255
60 POKE 843,M
70 PRINT:INPUT "HOW MANY CHARACTERS TO A LINE";N
80 POKE 787,N
90 PRINT:PRINT
100 PRINT N;"CHARACTERS TO A LINE"
110 IF A=300 THEN 220
120 POKE 868,11
130 POKE 882,215
132 PRINT:INPUT "200 OR 0 MS CARRIAGE RETURN DELAY";M
134 IF M=200 THEN M=88
140 POKE 843,M
220 PRINT:PRINT:INPUT "CHARACTERS TO BE PRINTED";A$
230 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT A$
240 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT "OUTPUT IS NOW GOING TO THE PRINTER AT A";A;"BAUD
RATE"
250 CALL 778
260 FOR J=1 TO 10
270 PRINT A$
280 NEXT J
300 CALL 914
310 PRINT:PRINT
320 INPUT "CONTINUE (Y OR N)";B$
330 IF B$="Y" THEN 230
340 END
```

```
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                    RS-232 DRIVER ROUTINES
                    REVISED 3-30-79 BY DONALD W. BIXBY
                    REVISED 6-6-79 BY MICRO STAFF

                    TO CALL TTINIT FROM SYSTEM MONITOR:  *<30AG
                    TO CALL VIDINIT FROM SYSTEM MONITOR: *<392G

                    TO CALL TTINIT FROM FP BASIC:  CALL 778
                    TO CALL VIDINIT FROM FP BASIC: CALL 914

                    TO READ FROM TAPE:     *30A.3A2R
                    TO WRITE TO TAPE:      *30A.3A2W

                    TO MAKE CHANGES:

                      TO CHANGE WINDOW WIDTH:

                           *<313:48      (FOR 72 COLUMNS)
                           *<313:50      (FOR 80 COLUMNS)
                           ]POKE 787,72 (FOR 72 COLUMNS)
                           ]POKE 787,80 (FOR 80 COLUMNS)

                      TO CHANGE CARRIAGE RETURN DELAY:

                           *<34B:58
                           ]POKE 843,88

                      TO CHANGE NUMBER OF STOP BITS:

                           *364:0A       (FOR 1 STOP BIT)
                           *364:0B       (FOR 2 STOP BITS)
                           ]POKE 868,10  (FOR 1 STOP BIT)
                           ]POKE 868,11  (FOR 2 STOP BITS)

                      TO CHANGE THE BAUD RATE:

                           *372:7D       (FOR 110 BAUD)
                           *372:4E       (FOR 300 BAUD)
                           ]POKE 882,215 (FOR 110 BAUD)
                           ]POKE 882,78  (FOR 300 BAUD)

03A3                WNDWDT *     $0021   FOR THE APPLE II
03A3                CH     *     $0024   CURSOR HORIZONTAL POSITION
03A3                CSWL   *     $0036   CHARACTER OUT SWITCH LO ORDER
03A3                CSWH   *     $0037   CHARACTER OUT SWITCH HI ORDER
03A3                YSAVE  *     $0308
03A3                COLCNT *     $0307   COLUMN COUNT LOCATION
03A3                MARK   *     $C058
03A3                SPACE  *     $C059
03A3                WAIT   *     $FCA8
03A3                RTS1   *     $0309
030A                       ORG   $030A
030A A9 21          TTINIT LDAIM $0021   EQUALS TTOUT-768 POINTER TO
030C 85 36                 STA   CSWL    RS-232 ROUTINES, LOW BYTE
030E A9 03                 LDAIM $0003   EQUALS TTOUT/256
0310 85 37                 STA   CSWH    HIGH BYTE
0312 A9 48                 LDAIM $0048
0314 85 21                 STA   WNDWDT  72 COLUMN WINDOW WIDTH
0316 A5 24                 LDA   CH
0318 8D 07 03              STA   COLCNT  PRESENT COLUMN
031B A9 60                 LDAIM $0060
031D 8D 09 03              STA   RTS1    STORE CONSTANT
0320 60                    RTS           RETURN FROM TTINIT
0321 48             TTOUT  PHA           SAVE CHARACTER ON THE STACK
0322 48                    PHA
0323 AD 07 03       TTOUT2 LDA   COLCNT
0326 C5 24                 CMP   CH      CHECK FOR A TAB
0328 68                    PLA           RESTORE CHARACTER
0329 B0 03                 BCS   TESTCT  IF CARRY SET, NO TAB
032B 48                    PHA
```

```
033D 85 3E             STA    A2L
033F A5 6E             LDA    $006E
0341 85 3F             STA    A2H
0343 A0 00             LDYIM  $00
0345 20 2C FE          JSR    $FE2C   USE MONITOR MOVE ROUTINE
0348 38                SEC            COMPUTE DISPLACEMENT
0349 A5 6B             LDA    $006B   TO ARRAYS
034B E5 69             SBC    $0069
034D 85 1C             STA    EL
034F A5 6C             LDA    $006C
0351 E5 6A             SBC    $006A
0353 85 1D             STA    EH
0355 60                RTS            BACK TO BASIC
               *
0356 A5 1A     RECALL  LDA    CL      ***ENTRY 770 - RECALL VARIABLES
0358 85 3C             STA    A1L     SET UP MOVE
035A A5 1B             LDA    CH
035C 85 3D             STA    A1H
035E A5 18             LDA    DL
0360 85 6F             STA    $006F   START OF STRINGS
0362 85 3E             STA    A2L
0364 A5 19             LDA    DH
0366 85 70             STA    $0070
0368 85 3F             STA    A2H
036A A5 69             LDA    $0069   START OF NUMERICS
036C 85 42             STA    A4L
036E A5 6A             LDA    $006A
0370 85 43             STA    A4H
0372 A0 00             LDYIM  $00
0374 20 2C FE          JSR    $FE2C   USE MONITOR MOVE ROUTINE
0377 18                CLC            COMPUTE START
0378 A5 69             LDA    $0069   OF ARRAYS
037A 65 1C             ADC    EL
037C 85 6B             STA    $006B
037E A5 6A             LDA    $006A
0380 65 1D             ADC    EH
0382 85 6C             STA    $006C
0384 38                SEC            COMPUTE END OF NUMERICS
0385 A5 6F             LDA    $006F
0387 E5 1A             SBC    CL
0389 85 6D             STA    $006D
038B A5 70             LDA    $0070
038D E5 1B             SBC    CH
038F 85 6E             STA    $006E   TEMP STORAGE
0391 18                CLC
0392 A5 6D             LDA    $006D
0394 65 69             ADC    $0069
0396 85 6D             STA    $006D   TEMP VALUE
0398 A5 6E             LDA    $006E
039A 65 6A             ADC    $006A
039C 85 6E             STA    $006E   TEMP VALUE
039E A5 6D             LDA    $006D   SUBTRACT ONE
03A0 D0 02             BNE    A2
03A2 C6 6E             DEC    $006E   END OF NUMERICS
03A4 C6 6D     A2      DEC    $006D
03A6 60                RTS            BACK TO BASIC
```

```
               * ROUTINE TO SAVE AND RECALL
               * COMMON VARIABLES FOR INTEGER BASIC
               * PROGRAMS ON THE APPLE II
               *
               * WRITTEN 03/16/79 BY ROBERT F. ZANT
               * MODIFIED 7/4/79 BY MICRO STAFF
               *
0318           CL      *      $001A
0318           CH      *      $001B
0302                   ORG    $0302
0302 4C 0F 03          JMP    RECALL  ***ENTRY 770
0305 00                BRK
0306 A5 CC             LDA    $00CC   ***ENTRY 774 - SAVE VARIABLES
0308 85 1A             STA    CL      SAVE END OF
030A A5 CD             LDA    $00CD   VARIABLE TABLE
030C 85 1B             STA    CH
030E 60                RTS            BACK TO BASIC

030F A5 1A     RECALL  LDA    CL      ENTRY 770 - RECALL VARIABLES
0311 85 CC             STA    $00CC   RESET END OF
0313 A5 1B             LDA    CH      VARIABLE TABLE
0315 85 CD             STA    $00CD
0317 60                RTS            BACK TO BASIC
```

```
032C A9 A0           LDAIM $00A0  PRINT A SPACE
032E 2C 09 03 TESTCT BIT   RTS1   IS CHARACTER A CONTROL?
0331 F0 03           BEQ   PRNTIT IF SO, BRANCH TO PRINT IT
0333 EE 07 03        INC   COLCNT IF NOT, INCREMENT COLUMN COUNT
0336 20 5F 03 PRNTIT JSR   DOCHAR PRINT THE CHARACTER
0339 68              PLA          RESTORE CHARACTER
033A 48              PHA          AND PUT BACK ON THE STACK
033B 90 E6           BCC   TTOUT2 DO MORE SPACES FOR TAB CHAR
033D 49 0D           EORIM $000D  CHECK FOR CARRIAGE RETURN
033F 0A              ASLA         ELIMINATE PARITY
0340 D0 0D           BNE   FINISH DONE UNLESS HAVE CARRIAGE RETU
0342 8D 07 03 AUTOLF STA   COLCNT CLEAR COLUMN COUNTER
0345 A9 8A           LDAIM $008A
0347 20 5F 03        JSR   DOCHAR PRINT A LINE FEED
034A A9 58           LDAIM $0058
034C 20 A8 FC        JSR   WAIT   200 MS DELAY FOR CR LF
034F AD 07 03 FINISH LDA   COLCNT
0352 F0 07           BEQ   SETCH  BRANCH IF COLUMN COUNTER = 0
0354 E5 21           SBC   WNDWDT ELSE SUBTRACT WINDOW WIDTH
0356 B0 30           BCS   RETURN RETURN IF IN THE MARGIN
0358 AD 07 03        LDA   COLCNT
035B 85 24    SETCH  STA   CH     STORE NEW VALUE IN CH
035D 68              PLA          RESTORE THE STACK
035E 60              RTS          RETURN FROM TTOUT
035F 8C 08 03 DOCHAR STY   YSAVE  ROUTINE TO PRINT A
0362 08              PHP          CHARACTER
0363 A0 0B           LDYIM $000B  FOR 11 BITS
0365 18              CLC          (2 STOP BITS)
0366 48       TTOUT3 PHA
0367 B0 05           BCS   MARKOU
0369 AD 59 C0        LDA   SPACE  SEND A SPACE
036C 90 03           BCC   TTOUT4
036E AD 58 C0 MARKOU LDA   MARK   SEND A MARK
0371 A9 D7    TTOUT4 LDAIM $00D7  DELAY 9.091 MS FOR 110 BAUD
0373 48       DLY1   PHA
0374 A9 20           LDAIM $0020
0376 4A       DLY2   LSRA
0377 90 FD           BCC   DLY2
0379 68              PLA
037A E9 01           SBCIM $0001
037C D0 F5           BNE   DLY1
037E 68              PLA
037F 6A              RORA         NEXT BIT
0380 88              DEY          DECREMENT Y
0381 D0 E3           BNE   TTOUT3 IF Y IS NONZERO,
0383 AC 08 03        LDY   YSAVE  DO THE NEXT BIT
0386 28              PLP
0387 60              RTS          RETURN FROM DOCHAR
0388 A9 8D    RETURN LDAIM $008D
038A 20 5F 03        JSR   DOCHAR PRINT CARRIAGE RETURN
038D A9 00           LDAIM $0000
038F 4C 42 03        JMP   AUTOLF
0392 A9 F0    VIDINI LDAIM $00F0  POINT TO VIDEO DISPLAY ROUTINI
0394 85 36           STA   CSWL   LOW ORDER BYTE
0396 A9 FD           LDAIM $00FD
0398 85 37           STA   CSWH   HIGH ORDER BYTE
039A A9 28           LDAIM $0028
039C 85 21           STA   WNDWDT 40 COLUMN WINDOW WIDTH
039E A9 00           LDAIM $0000
03A0 85 24           STA   CH     SET HORIZONTAL CURSOR
03A2 60              RTS          TO 0 AND RETURN FROM VIDINIT
```

```
SYMBOL TABLE 2000 209C
AUTOLF 0342   CH     0024   COLCNT 0307   CSWH   0037
CSWL   0036   DLYQ   0373   DLYR   0376   DOCHAR 035F
FINISH 034F   MARK   C058   MARKOU 036E   PRNTIT 0336
RETURN 0388   RTSQ   0309   SETCH  035B   SPACE  C059
TESTCT 032E   TTINIT 030A   TTOUT  0321   TTOUTR 0323
TTOUTS 0366   TTOUTT 0371   VIDINI 0392   WAIT   FCA8
WNDWDT 0021   YSAVE  0308
```

Extending the SYM-1 Monitor

A program relocator, a program listing utility and a selective, extended trace routine illustrate how true monitor extensions can implement additional functions and commands.

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When Synertek wrote the monitor for the SYM-1, they left it open-ended by vectoring many of the major functions through a system RAM vector table. By changing the addresses in the vector table, it is relatively easy to implement additional functions and commands.

The three routines described in this article are almost permanently resident in my system. They have been coded as true monitor extensions in that they use only addresses already allocated to the monitor and could easily be put into ROM.

The programs are not complex or large, but that is also one of their good points. I have them sitting up in high memory where they are out of the way but available when needed.

The first program is a modified version of one that appears in *The First Book of KIM.* It is a program relocator that adjusts all the branches, jumps, and absolute address locations in a program so that you can relocate it. It is really the next best thing to a relocating loader.

The second routine is a little program lister that prints your program, putting one instruction on each line. This is easier to read and check than the standard Verify or Paper tape formats.

Finally, there is an extended trace routine that displays the values of all the registers, and additionally allows you to specify that only a portion of your program is to be traced. Did you ever wonder what was happening to the registers when one of your subroutines is executed only five times in a two thousand repetition loop? This utility lets you determine just that. There is a price that is paid, but I will get to that later.

If you have looked at the program code yet, you may have wondered at the unusual address. After all, who ever puts an extension in low memory? When I decided to write this article, I intended to use addres $C00, where I have it on my system, but then I decided to change it to low memory.

Almost everyone has scratch memory there to work on a program. After you enter it, check the memory dump, and run a few tests; you can use the program to relocate itself!

Actually, what you have to do is block move the program to the desired adress and use the new U0 command to perform the relocation on the new copy. Tell it the correct FROM and TO address, but make the program starting address the new location. There are three locations that must be changed manually, and you are all set up.

Before I go into a discussion about the programs, I would like to mention the interfaces to the SYM monitor that are used, and a few that aren't but are sort of handy anyway. The programs themselves are not complicated, and I try to keep them pretty well commented.

The SYM manual contains a small example showing how to add a command to the monitor, but isn't really clear about how it works. For one thing, the monitor uses the unrecognized command vector for more than just the U0 through U7 user commands. It does a jump via this vector whenever it encounters a command it cannot process, or a character that is non-hex.

```
MICRO-WARE ASSEMBLER 65XX-1.0 PAGE 01


                 *****************************************************
                 * SYM-1 USER MONITOR FUNCTION EXTENSIONS            *
                 *       MODIFIED 7/3/79 BY MICRO STAFF              *
                 * U0 - RELOCATE PROGRAM                             *
                 *       P1 = FROM ADDRESS                           *
                 *       P2 = TO ADDRESS                             *
                 *       P3 = START OF PROGRAM                       *
                 * U1 - MINI-PROGRAM LISTER                          *
                 *       P1 = PROGRAM STARTING ADDRESS               *
                 *       P2 = PROGRAM ENDING ADDRESS                 *
                 * ---- USER TRACE ROUTINE          Y-X-A-FLAGS-STACK *
                 *       A626 = INCLUSIVE TRACE STARTING ADDRESS     *
                 *       A62C = EXCLUSIVE TRACE ENDING ADDRESS       *
                 *                                                   *
                 * SYM COMMAND 'E 200' WILL SET UP VARIOUS ADDRESSES *
                 * AND VALUES FOR THESE EXTENSIONS                   *
                 *****************************************************
0200                     ORG   $0200
0200 53          INITCO  =     $53     STORE "SD" USER ROUTINE VECTOR
0201 44                  =     $44
                 *****************************************************
                 * CHANGE THE FOLLOWING WHEN RELOCATING THE PROGRAM  *
                 *****************************************************
0202 32                  =     $32     STORE "22C" AND CHANGE
0203 32                  =     $32     IF ADDRESS CHANGES
0204 43                  =     $43
0205 2C                  =     $2C     STORE ",A66D"
0206 41                  =     $41
0207 36                  =     $36
0208 36                  =     $36
0209 44                  =     $44
```

```
020A OD             =     $0D
020B 4D             =     $4D     STORE "MA658" AND CHANGE
020C 41             =     $41     MAX RECORD
020D 36             =     $36     TO BE
020E 35             =     $35     TWENTY-FOUR
020F 38             =     $38     BYTES LONG
0210 OD             =     $0D
0211 31             =     $31     STORE "18"
0212 38             =     $38
0213 OD             =     $0D
0214 53             =     $53     SET TRACE VECTOR
0215 44             =     $44
0216 38             =     $38     STORING STRING "SD80C0,A67A"
0217 30             =     $30
0218 43             =     $43
0219 30             =     $30
021A 2C             =     $2C
021B 41             =     $41
021C 36             =     $36
021D 37             =     $37
021E 41             =     $41
021F OD             =     $0D
0220 53             =     $53     STORE "SD"
0221 44             =     $44
             ****************************************************
             * CHANGE THE FOLLOWING WHEN RELOCATING THE PROGRAM   *
             ****************************************************
0222 33             =     $33     STORE "341" AND CHANGE IF ADDRESS CHANGES
0223 34             =     $34
0224 31             =     $31
0225 2C             =     $2C     STORE ",A674"
0226 41             =     $41
0227 36             =     $36
0228 37             =     $37
0229 34             =     $34
022A OD             =     $0D
022B 00             =     $00     ZERO IS END OF EXEC REQUEST
             ****************************************************
             * PAGE ZERO ADDRESS LOCATIONS                        *
             ****************************************************

022C         CURAD  *     $00FE  SYM-1 "OLD ADDRESS LOW ORDER
022C         CURADH *     $00FF  AND HIGH-ORDER
022C         ADJUST *     $00FC  SYM-1 PAGE ZERO SCRATCH AREA LOW-ORDER
022C         ADJUSH *     $00FD  AND HIGH ORDER
             ****************************************************
             * BY JIM BUTTERFIELD (SEE "THE FIRST BOOK OF KIM")   *
             * MODIFIED BY N. VRTIS TO RUN AS MONITOR             *
             *      EXTENSIONS ON THE SYM-1                       *
             *                                                    *
             * THIS PROGRAM ADJUSTS ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE         *
             * ADDRESSES OF A PROGRAM SO IT CAN BE RELOCATED      *
             * OR EXPANDED                                        *
             * >>>>> NOTES:                                       *
             *   1- PAGE ZERO REFERENCES ABOVE $8000 WILL NOT     *
             *      BE CHANGED UNLESS SPECIFIED AS ABSOLUTE       *
             *      THREE-BYTE INSTRUCTIONS                       *
             *   2- ANY REFERENCES ABOVE $8000 WILL NOT BE        *
             *      CHANGED                                       *
             *   3- PROGRAM STOPS WHEN IT FINDS AN ILLEGAL        *
             *      OPERATION CODE (CAN USE $FF)                  *
             *   4- DON'T RELOCATE DATA                           *
             *                                                    *
             * INPUT PARMS:                                       *
             *      PARM1 - RELOCATE FROM ADDRESS                 *
             *              (FIRST OPCODE THAT WILL MOVE)         *
             *      PARM2 - RELOCATE TO ADDRESS (WHERE PARM1      *
             *              WILL BE MOVED TO)                     *
             *      PARM3 - PROGRAM START ADDRESS (FIRST          *
             *              INSTRUCTION IN PROGRAM                *
             ****************************************************
022C CD 57 A6         CMP   LSTCOM SEE IF COMMAND TERMINATED PROPERLY
022F F0 02            BEQ   U0     YES -- SEE WHICH COMMAND
0231 38       COMERR  SEC          ELSE SET CARRY AS ERROR FLAG
0232 60               RTS          AND RETURN TO MONITOR FOR ER XX

0233 C9 14    U0      CMPIM $14    MAKE SURE IT IS "U0"
0235 F0 03            BEQ   UOCOMM BRANCH IF IT IS
```

This means that it gets used for a lot of junk in addition to the defined user commands. It also means that you can use characters other than Un as command extensions, if you want, as long as they are not used for valid SYM commands with the same number of parameters.

The monitor saves the command value in a location called LSTCOM. When a carriage return is entered, the monitor reloads the command into the A register and loads the number of parameters into X.

So, the first thing our monitor extension should do is check the character in A against the value in LSTCOM. If they are the same, the program was called after normal command termination. If they are different, the command was not terminated properly and we want to make sure the carry is set and return with an RTS instruction.

This will cause the monitor to print the standard "ER xx" message and return to command mode.

Once we know that the command was terminated properly, we have to determine which command it was. As I mentioned earlier, the monitor does not verify the command character as it is entered, so we could be here for anything, including a "valid" command with the wrong number of parameters.

Finally, if we are on the right command, and if it was terminated properly, the last check is to make sure that exactly the correct number of parameters has been entered. If not, there will be missing information, or information will be in the wrong place. For any errors, all the extension has to do is guarantee that the carry is set and return to the monitor with an RTS instruction.

As an aside, the command processor does not initialize the stack register, and so, if you are debugging an extension and stop it before the RTS to the monitor, you can quickly use up a lot of the stack area. This only hurts if you have a routine or two located there, as I usually do.

The manual claims that locations $F8 through $FF are reserved for monitor use. Did you ever wonder what they are used for? Unfortunately, these locations were not assigned a variable name in the monitor assembly, so there are no cross references to them in the listing. I have tracked down most of the applications, but I don't guarantee that I didn't miss one.

The most used locations are probably $FE and $FF. These are the locations

that the monitor uses for almost all of it's indirect addressing. If you look at the command descriptions, this is where the "OLD" address is kept.

These programs use it in the same manner that the monitor does. It's impossible to display these locations via the monitor commands directly, but doing a Verify or Memory will show you what they are pointing to. Also, if you plan to use them, none of the monitor routines will change them, but almost any command will.

Another important pair of locations is $FA and $FB. These contain the address of the next byte to be obtained as input when processing in the execute mode. If your program modifies these locations, it can't be invoked from the execute mode.

As another aside about the execute mode, all input comes from RAM, so if you do a JSR INCHR and expect to get keyboard input while in execute mode it won't work. The execute command is the only one that modifies these addresses. The other locations are pretty much scratch locations; you can probably use them without affecting command operation, but I would not count on them being the same after any call to monitor service routines.

The cassette routines use $FC and $FD, as does the block move command. Terminal input uses $F8 as a character buildup area, and terminal output uses $F9 to hold the character as it is being output. There may be a few other uses, but I would stay away from these unless you are really desperate for page zero space, or you are writing monitor extensions.

The System RAM areas are much better documented in the monitor listing. They have also been assigned names, and therefore appear on the assembly cross reference list. These programs only deal with two main areas. This is $A630 through $A63F, and they are monitor scratch areas. The two bytes used here are not used by the monitor, according to the cross reference lists.

The locations $A64A through $A64F are the addresses where the monitor collects input parameters. Each is a two byte parameter area, and all three areas are initialized to zero at the start of command processing. The problems begin when you find that the labels P1, P2 and P3 are a little misleading. The monitor starts collecting parameters in the P3 area, and rotates the whole area 16 bits left for each new parameter. It works out all right for three parameters, but two parameters will end up in P3 and P2, while one ends up in P3.

```
0237 4C DE 02          JMP    U1     GO TRY AS U1 COMMAND
023A E0 03      UOCOMM CPXIM  $03    MAKE SURE HAVE THREE PARMS
023C D0 F3             BNE    COMERR BRANCH FOR ERROR IF NOT

                * NOW COMPUTE THE ADJUSTMENT INCREMENT

023E 38                SEC           SET BORROW
023F AD 4C A6          LDA    P2L    GET LOW-ORDER "TO"
0242 ED 4E A6          SBC    P1L    CALC DIFFERENCE
0245 85 FC             STA    ADJUST SAVE IN PAGE ZERO LOW-ORDER
0247 AD 4D A6          LDA    P2H    SAME FOR HIGH-ORDER
024A ED 4F A6          SBC    P1H
024D 85 FD             STA    ADJUSH IT GOES INTO PAGE ZERO ALSO

                * NOW PUT PROGRAM POINTER TO PAGE ZERO

024F 20 A7 82          JSR    P3SCR
                ******************************************************
                * GET AN OPCODE HERE                                 *
                ******************************************************

0252 20 24 03   GETOP  JSR    DETLEN FIND OPCODE LENGTH AND TYPE
0255 30 07             BMI    TRIPLE MINUS IS LENGTH 3 OR BAD TYPE
0257 F0 2A             BEQ    BRANCH ZERO IS A BRANCH

                ******************************************************
                * HERE WE HAVE TO SKIP FORWARD TO NEXT OPCODE        *
                ******************************************************

0259 20 1A 03   SKIP1  JSR    ADVANC
025C F0 F4             BEQ    GETOP  AND THEN GO GET THE NEXT OPCODE

                ******************************************************
                * GOT A 3 BYTE OPCODE / ILLEGAL / OR END (SPECIAL)   *
                ******************************************************

025E C8         TRIPLE INY           BUMP Y BY ONE
025F F0 0F             BEQ    FIX3BY IF NOW ZERO IT IS A 3 BYTER

0261 20 15 83   QUITDO JSR    CRLFSZ OUTPUT LAST ADDRESS
0264 20 42 83          JSR    SPACE  FOLLOWED BY A SPACE
0267 A0 00             LDYIM  $00    AND THE OPCODE
0269 B1 FE             LDAIY  CURAD
026B 20 FA 82          JSR    OUTBYT
026E 18                CLC           CLEAR THE CARRY
026F 60                RTS           AND RETURN TO SYSTEM

0270 C8         FIX3BY INY           MAKE Y=1 NOW
0271 B1 FE             LDAIY  CURAD  LOW-ORDER PART OF ADDRESS
0273 AA                TAX           PUT INTO X
0274 C8                INY           NOW MAKE Y=2
0275 B1 FE             LDAIY  CURAD  HIGH-ORDER PART OF ADDRESS
0277 20 B6 02          JSR    ADJST  GO CHANGE ADDRESS IF NECESSARY
ID=02

027A 91 FE             STAIY  CURAD  PUT HIGH-ORDER BACK
027C 88                DEY           MAKE Y=1
027D 8A                TXA           LOW-ORDER TO A
027E 91 FE             STAIY  CURAD  PUT IT BACK ALSO
0280 4C 59 02          JMP    SKIP1  GO SKIP FORWARD TO NEXT OPCODE

                ******************************************************
                * GOT A BRANCH - HAVE TO CHECK
                * BOTH "TO " AND "FROM" ADDRESSES
                ******************************************************

0283 C8         BRANCH INY           MAKE Y=1
0284 A6 FE             LDX    CURAD  GET CURRENT LOCATION LOW-ORDER
0286 A5 FF             LDA    CURADH AND HIGH-ORDER
0288 20 B6 02          JSR    ADJST  FIX IT IF NECESSARY
028B 8E 30 A6          STX    SCR0   SAVE LOW-ORDER FOR NOW
028E A2 FF             LDXIM  $FF    SET FLAG FOR BACK REFERENCE
0290 B1 FE             LDAIY  CURAD  GET RELATIVE BRANCH AMOUNT
0292 18                CLC
0293 69 02             ADCIM  $02    ADJUST THE OFFSET
0295 30 01             BMI    OVER   BRANCH IF BACKWARDS BRANCH
```

```
0297 E8                  INX          FORWARDS - MAKE FLAG ZERO
0298 8E 31 A6  OVER      STX   SCR1   SAVE THIS ALSO
029B 18                  CLC
029C 65 FE               ADC   CURAD  CALCULATE "TO" LOW-ORDER
029E AA                  TAX          PUT INTO X
029F AD 31 A6            LDA   SCR1   00 OR FF, REMEMBER?
02A2 65 FF               ADC   CURADH CALCULATE "TO" HIGH-ORDER
02A4 20 B6 02            JSR   ADJST  FIX IT IF NECESSARY
02A7 CA                  DEX          TAKE BACK OFFSET
02A8 CA                  DEX
02A9 8A                  TXA          PUT LOW-ORDER BACK INTO A
02AA 38                  SEC          RE-CALCULATE RELATIVE BRANCH
02AB ED 30 A6            SBC   SCRO
02AE 91 FE               STAIY CURAD  AND PUT IT BACK
02B0 20 CE 02            JSR   SIGNCH GO CHECK FOR SIGN CHANGE
02B3 4C 59 02            JMP   SKIP1  GO SKIP FORWARD TO NEXT OPCODE

               ****************************************************
               * EXAMINE ADDRESS AND ADJUST IT IF NEEDED
               * HIGH-ORDER IS IN A
               * LOW-ORDER IS IN X
               ****************************************************

02B6 C9 80     ADJST     CMPIM $80    MAKE SURE REFERENCE NOT TOO FAR
02B8 B0 13               BCS   OUT    DONE IF TOO HIGH
02BA CD 4F A6            CMP   P1H    CHECK HIGH-ORDER FIRST
02BD D0 03               BNE   TEST2  BRANCH IF NOT EQUAL
02BF EC 4E A6            CPX   P1L    EQUAL - NEED TO CHECK LOW-ORDER ALSO
02C2 90 09     TEST2     BCC   OUT    BRANCH IF LOW
02C4 48                  PHA          ELSE SAVE HIGH-ORDER ON STACK
02C5 8A                  TXA          PUT LOW-ORDER INTO A
02C6 18                  CLC
02C7 65 FC               ADC   ADJUST ADD LOW-ORDER ADJUSTMENT
02C9 AA                  TAX          PUT BACK INTO X
02CA 68                  PLA          PULL HIGH-ORDER BACK OUT
02CB 65 FD               ADC   ADJUSH ADD IN HIGH ORDER ADJUSTMENT
02CD 60        OUT       RTS          AND RETURN

               ****************************************************
               * CHECK TO MAKE SURE SIGN
               * BEFORE BRANCH IS SAME AS AFTER
               ****************************************************

02CE 4D 31 A6  SIGNCH    EOR   SCR1   SEE IF SIGNS ARE THE SAME
02D1 10 0A               BPL   SIGNOK BRANCH IF THE SAME
02D3 48                  PHA          SAVE "A" ON STACK
02D4 20 16 83            JSR   CRLFSZ OUTPUT CURRENT ADDRESS
02D7 20 42 83            JSR   SPACE  AND A SPACE
02DA 4C 77 81            JMP   ERNOCR AND ERROR MESSAGE
02DD 60        SIGNOK    RTS          RETURN IF SIGN IS OK

               ****************************************************
               * SYM-1 FUNCTION - MINI LISTER
               * BY: NICK VRTIS -- LSI/CCSD -- APRIL 1979
               *
               * LIST A PROGRAM BY INSTRUCTION PER LINE
               *
               * INPUT PARMS:
               *           PARM1 - PROGRAM STARTING ADDRESS
               *           PARM2 - PROGRAM ENDING ADDRESS
               ****************************************************

02DE C9 15     U1        CMPIM $15    MAKE SURE ON RIGHT COMMAND
02E0 D0 04               BNE   U1ERR  BRANCH IF WRONG
02E2 E0 02               CPXIM $02    MAKE SURE 2 AND ONLY 2 PARMS GIVEN
02E4 F0 02               BEQ   U1STRT BRANCH TO START IF CORRECT
02E6 38        U1ERR     SEC
02E7 60                  RTS
02E8 20 9C 82  U1STRT    JSR   P2SCR  SET UP BEGINNING ADDRESS

               ****************************************************
               * LIST PROGRAM EITHER 1 AT A TIME OR "MAXRC" AT A TIME
               ****************************************************

02EB AD 58 A6  LISTER    LDA   MAXRC  # OF LINES CONTROLLED BY "MAXRC"
02EE 8D 31 A6            STA   COUNT  SAVE IN SCRATCH AREA

02F1 20 16 83  LISTLP    JSR   CRLFSZ PUT OUT CURRENT ADDRESS
```

The addresses I used for the high and low trace limits are entries in the jump table. I picked these for two reasons. The first is that I don't use the jump table, so am not worried about changing it. The second is slightly more important. If you will note, the default values set in these locations during system reset turn out to cover normal user RAM. This means I don't have to worry about making sure they get set every time I reset the system.

There are a number of obscure SYM monitor routines used here, and some explanation of their function is in order now. Where possible, the names correspond to names in the monitor listing.

The routine P3SCR takes the two bytes from the P3 area and moves them to page zero locations $FE and $FF for indirect addressing. P2SCR does the same thing, but with the P2 data instead of P3. To my knowledge, there is no P1SCR or equivalent.

CRLFSZ is a very handy routine that outputs a carriage return, a line feed, and the contents of $FF and $FE (i.e. the current address). The routine INCCMP does a 16 bit add of 1 to the contents of CURAD, and compares the result to the value of P3. The compare is ignored in the relocate program; but for the lister, P3 has the program ending address so it knows when to quit. There is a reverse of this routine, called DECCMP, that subtracts 1 and does the compare. It isn't used in these routines, but might be handy some time.

There are two other SYM monitor locations used which are not labeled monitor addresses. The ERNOCRLF label is a few instructions into the ERMSG routine. It is after the carriage return and line feed subroutine jump. Unfortunately, where I enter, ERMSG has already pushed A on the stack, so always JMP to it from a subroutine and let it do the return from your subroutine, or else your stack will get out of sync.

The last address I call DBRTN. I use it in the extended trace. It is actually the last couple of instructions of the normal trace routine. It does a check of the carry and continues tracing if the carry is clear; otherwise it returns to the monitor. This works out conveniently since the routines INSTAT and DELAY return with the carry set if a key is down or the break key on the terminal has been pressed.

The remaining addresses and routines used in the programs are defined adequately in the SYM manual, so I won't bother discussing them here.

The relocate program should not be difficult to follow. The program is made

possible by the subroutine DETLEN. I have to give credit to Jim Butterfield and *The First Book of KIM* for that routine and for most of the relocate program. DETLEN not only determines the instruction length, but also classifies it as one of four types: a branch (Y=0) an absolute address reference (Y=FF) an "invalid" instruction (Y=FE) and all others (Y=number of bytes in the instruction).

The invalid opcodes detected are only those with bits 0 and 1 on. This is not all-inclusive, but it does cover quite a few of the undefined opcodes. The normal procedure for operating the program is to insert an FF after the last program statement, since the relocate program stops when it encounters an "invalid" opcode.

This sometimes catches an attempt to relocate a data area instead of a program, which is a definite no-no. The program can't tell the difference between most data and instructions, so make sure you stop it before it tries to "fix" the "addresses" in your data. If you get into the habit of collecting your data areas in one place, your programs will be easier to relocate.

If you follow the code, you will see that there is a lot more work involved in relocating a branch instruction than in fixing an absolute address reference. This is because the program has to compute the effective FROM and TO addresses before it can determine whether the relative byte count has changed.

I have also included a routine to verify that the sign (bit 7) of the new displacement is the same before and after the relocation. This routine was added shortly after the first time I relocated a backward branch into a forward branch, by overflowing the sign, and started executing one of the 6502's INMI instructions (INMI = Ignore Non-Maskable Interrupt).

The program lister was really easy to do with subroutine DETLEN available. I have a CRT running at 1200 baud, so I set the program up to list a screenfull of lines at a time, and then wait for any key before continuing with the listing. If you have a printer, or run at a slower baud rate, you might want to ignore the MAX-RC count, do a call to INSTAT after each line, and only stop when the break key is entered. Remember, INSTAT returns with the carry set if the break is entered, and clear otherwise.

The extended trace routine is probably the hardest to understand. It also requires one hardware change as outlined in the SYM manual. That change is the installation of jumpers W-24 and X-25. These enable software control of the debug flip-flops, but only up to a certain point.

```
02F4 20 42 83  CUROP  JSR    SPACE  LEADING SPACE
02F7 20 24 03         JSR    DETLEN MAKE SURE GOT CURRENT LINE LENGTH
02FA A0 00            LDYIM  $00    INIT Y TO ZERO

02FC B1 FE     CURRLP LDAIY  CURAD  GET CURRENT OPCODE
02FE 20 FA 82         JSR    OUTBYT OUTPUT IT
0301 C8               INY           BUMP TO NEXT BYTE
0302 CC 32 A6         CPY    BYTES  SEE IF DONE
0305 D0 F5            BNE    CURRLP LOOP FOR CURRENT NUMBER OF BYTES

0307 20 1A 03         JSR    ADVANC ADVANCE TO NEXT INSTRUCTION
030A B0 0C            BCS    PGMDON SEE IF TO END
030C CE 31 A6         DEC    COUNT  ELSE DECREASE LINE COUNT
030F 10 E0            BPL    LISTLP GOT MORE TO DO IF POSITIVE

0311 20 1B 8A         JSR    INCHR  WAIT FOR ANY CHARACTER
0314 F0 02            BEQ    PGMDON EQUAL MEANS C/R AND HE WANTS QUITS
0316 D0 D3            BNE    LISTER ELSE CARRY ON

                ***************************************************
                * END OF PROGRAM ENCOUNTERED - RETURN TO MONITOR
                ***************************************************

0318 18        PGMDON CLC           CLEAR CARRY FOR OK RETURN
0319 60               RTS           AND RETURN

                ***************************************************
                * ADVANCE TO NEXT INSTRUCTION
                ***************************************************

031A AE 32 A6  ADVANC LDX    BYTES  GET BYTE COUNT
031D 20 B2 82  ADVILP JSR    INCCMP BUMP CURRENT ADDRESS
0320 CA               DEX           DECREASE COUNT
0321 D0 FA            BNE    ADVILP LOOP UNTIL ALL BYTES ARE COUNTED
0323 60               RTS           RETURN HERE

                ***************************************************
                * DETERMINE THE INSTRUCTION LENGTH
                ***************************************************

0324 A0 00     DETLEN LDYIM  $00    INIT Y TO ZERO
0326 B1 FE            LDAIY  CURAD  PICK UP CURRENT OPCODE

                * ENTER HERE IF "A" ALREADY HAS OPCODE IN IT

0328 A8        DETLN1 TAY           SAVE IN Y
0329 A2 07            LDXIM  $07    GOT SEVEN TABLE ENTRIES TO CHECK

032B 98        CHKLOP TYA           PUT OPCODE BACK INTO A
032C 3D 82 03         ANDX   TABOUT -01 REMOVE THE DON'T CARE BITS
032F 5D 89 03         EORX   TABTST -01 TEST THE REST
0332 F0 03            BEQ    FOUND  BRANCH IF FOUND THE MATCH
0334 CA               DEX           ELSE TRY NEXT ENTRY
0335 D0 F4            BNE    CHKLOP UNTIL ALL ARE LOOKED AT

0337 BC 99 03  FOUND  LDYX   TABLEN GET LENGTH FROM TABLE
033A 8C 32 A6         STY    BYTES  SAVE THE LENGTH
033D BC 91 03         LDYX   TABTYP NOW LOAD THE OPCODE TYPE
0340 60               RTS           AND RETURN


ID=03


                ***************************************************
                * ALTERNATE USER TRACE ROUTINE
                *
                * BY: NICK VRTIS -- LSI/CCSD     FEBRUARY 1979
                *
                * ALTERNATE TRACE ROUTINE TO PRINT ADDITIONAL DATA
                *
                * WILL PRINT PROGRAM COUNTER-Y-X-A-FLAGS-STACK
                * ONLY PRINTS FOR PROGRAM ADDRESS IN RANGE OF ADDRESS
                *      SPECIFIED BY:
                *          A62C - EXCLUSIVE ENDING ADDRESS
                *               (SYM DEFAULT IS 0000)
```

```
                       *         A626 - INCLUSIVE STARTING ADDRESS
                       *                (SYM DEFAULT IS 0000)
                       * TRACE VELOCITY IS IGNORED IF TRACE IS NOT IN RANGE
                       * KEYBOARD IS CHECKED AND RETURN
                       * IS TO MONITOR IF KEY OR BREAK
                       * REGARDLESS OF ADDRESS
                       *****************************************************

0341 AE 59 A6   USRTRA LDX   USREGS ALWAYS EXECUTES SO X IS OK
0344 AD 5A A6          LDA   USREGS +01 A WILL BE OK IF SELF TRACING

                       *****************************************************
                       * CHANGE THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION
                       * TO HIGH-ORDER OF PAGE LOCATED ON
                       *****************************************************

0347 C9 03             CMPIM $03    SEE IF TRACING MYSELF
0349 F0 35             BEQ   RETURN
034B CD 2D A6          CMP   THIGH  +01
034E D0 03             BNE   HI
0350 EC 2C A6          CPX   THIGH
0353 B0 28      HI     BCS   NOTRAN BRANCH IF TOO HIGH

                       *****************************************************
                       * IT IS LESS THAN THE UPPER LIMIT
                       *****************************************************

0355 CD 27 A6          CMP   TLOW   +01 CHECK AGAINST LOWER LIMIT
0358 D0 03             BNE   LO
035A EC 26 A6          CPX   TLOW
035D 90 1E      LO     BCC   NOTRAN BRANCH IF NOT IN RANGE

                       * IT IS IN RANGE - OUTPUT GOODIES

035F 20 4D 83          JSR   CRLF   START ON NEW LINE
0362 20 EE 82          JSR   OUTPC
0365 A2 05             LDXIM $05
0367 BD 5A A6   DSPREG LDAX  USREGS +01
036A 20 42 83          JSR   SPACE  OUTPUT LEADING SPACE
036D 20 FA 82          JSR   OUTBYT NOW THE DATA AS 2 HEX
0370 CA                DEX
0371 D0 F4             BNE   DSPREG
0373 EC 56 A6          CPX   TV     COMPARE 0 TO TV
0376 F0 08             BEQ   RETURN EQUAL WILL ALSO HAVE CARRY SET

                       * PERFORM THE DELAY ACCORDING TO TV VALUE

0378 20 5A 83   DODELA JSR   DELAY
037B B0 03             BCS   RETURN IF KEY WAS DOWN - DON'T CHECK AGAIN

                       * NOT IN RANGE - CHECK FOR KEY DOWN ANYWAY

037D 20 86 83   NOTRAN JSR   INSTAT CHECK FOR KEY DOWN

                       * RETURN WITH CARRY ON FOR RETURN TO MONITOR
                       * CARRY OFF TO CONTINUE TRACE

0380 4C BB 80   RETURN JMP   DBRTN  RETURN WILL CHECK CARRY

                       *****************************************************
                       * TABLES FOR DETLIN
                       *****************************************************

0383 0C         TABOUT =     $0C    MASKS TO REMOVE DON'T CARE BITS
0384 1F                =     $1F
0385 0D                =     $0D
0386 87                =     $87
0387 1F                =     $1F
0388 FF                =     $FF
0389 03                =     $03
038A 0C         TABTST =     $0C
038B 19                =     $19
038C 08                =     $08
038D 00                =     $00
038E 10                =     $10
038F 20                =     $20
0390 03                =     $03
0391 02         TABTYP =     $02
```

When I started writing this routine, it was only going to be a one night project. It turned out to be a project all right, but it was more than one night. In the mean time, I found the program bug that caused me to write the extended trace in the first place. It has been useful on a number of later projects, though.

Let me tell you some things about the SYM implementation of hardware debug. It all starts with a non-maskable interrupt which is generated at the completion of each instruction that is not a SYM monitor address, provided that the debug flip-flop is set. The 6502 picks up the address contained in locations $FFFA and $FFFB as the interrupt handler. Do to wiring "mirrors", $FFFA and $FFFB are actually $A67A and $A67B, which are system RAM addresses.

Normally, this vector contains the address of SVNMI, which is the usual trace routine. The first thing the monitor does is unprotect system RAM, and then save all the registers, flags, and program counter in the user register save area in system RAM. It then resets the debug flip-flop so that it is off. For the extended trace, this vector is changed to point to another SYM monitor routine that does the same things, but exits via an indirect jump through system RAM location TRCVEC to the user trace routine.

In theory, this means that the user routine should be able to do just about anything the monitor can do. The hard facts of life are that the debug key bounces, and the monitor does not debounce it before you get control, but it does reset the flip-flop.

This is no problem if I am in the monitor (say, waiting for input) when I press the debug key. Since the monitor does not get interrupted, by the time an interrupt is generated, the key is through bouncing, and only the interrupt is generated.

If, on the other hand, a user program is executing and I press the debug key, the extended trace routine get control before the key has finished bouncing. This means that an interrupt is generated within the extended trace and it starts tracing itself.

At first glance, the solution would seem the same as for any other bouncy input; namely, to wait for it to settle. The only problem is that the extended trace gets only ONE instruction done before the routine is interrupted. The best that I could do was check to see if it is tracing itself and exit gracefully to the monitor if so. Unfortunately, the register save area doesn't contain any more useful information, but then, there is a price for everything.

Now that we have that explanation out of the way, on to a discussion of the mechanics of the trace routine. Actually, the hardest part is making sure the carry gets set or cleared, before returning to DBRTN, so we either continue tracing or exit to the monitor. If the program is tracing itself, or if the trace velocity is zero, the return is executed immediately after a compare instruction that resulted in an equal condition which sets the carry.

If the trace velocity was not zero, then this routine uses the DELAY routine to slow down the execution rate. DELAY even checks the keyboard, via INSTAT, for a break key and sets the carry appropriately. The check of the carry is made after the jump to DELAY so that the program doesn't check the keyboard twice. The second check would probably get the opposite results if the keypad were being checked, since KEYQ debounces the keypad.

You should also note that even if the address is not in the requested range, the program does a call to INSTAT, anyway, to check for a key down or the break key. This is so you can interrupt a program outside your requested trace range. Remember, the debug key is already causing the extended trace to be invoked, so you can't stop the program with that.

The final thing to remember about the trace routine is that even for those addresses you have not selected, there are an awful lot of instructions executed before that fact is determined. Effectively, your cycle time has slowed drastically when debug is on, and I mean by orders of magnitude. This can be surprising at times, especially when the code you are bypassing initializes a two thousand byte array.

Last but not least, I would like to explain the strange code that appears at the start of the program. It comprises the ASCII commands that set up the user command vector, the MAXRC byte count, and the extended trace routine addresses. By putting them there, I only have to remember one address instead of half of a dozen. By using the SYM execute command, all the addresses get set up for me.

Don't forget to change the addresses referenced in the execute commands when you relocate these routines. Also remember that the addresses must be in ASCII, not in hex. There is also one place in the extended trace routine that must be changed to equal the high order byte of the address the routine resides at. This is so the routine can tell if it is tracing itself. It also means the program won't trace any other program on that page.

```
0392 FF                =      $FF
0393 FF                =      $FF
0394 01                =      $01
0395 01                =      $01
0396 00                =      $00
0397 FF                =      $FF
0398 FE                =      $FE
0399 02       TABLEN   =      $02
039A 03                =      $03
039B 03                =      $03
039C 01                =      $01
039D 01                =      $01
039E 02                =      $02
039F 03                =      $03
03A0 03       PGMEND   =      $03

              *****************************************************
              * SYM SYSTEM ROUTINE ENTRY POINTS AND RAM ADDRESSES
              *****************************************************

03A1          DBRTN  *      $80BB  CHECK CARRY & TRACE OR MONITOR
03A1          ERNOCR *      $8177  "ERXX" W/O CR/LF -- JUMP TO ONLY
03A1          P2SCR  *      $829C  PUT "PARM2" INTO "CURAD"
03A1          P3SCR  *      $82A7  PUT "PARM3" INTO "CURAD"
03A1          INCCMP *      $82B2  BUMP "CURAD" & COMPARE TO PARM3
03A1          OUTPC  *      $82EE  OUTPUT USER PROGRAM COUNTER
03A1          OUTBYT *      $82FA  PRINT A (TWO HEX DIGITS)
03A1          CRLFSZ *      $8316  OUTPUT CR/LF AND "CURAD"
03A1          SPACE  *      $8342  OUTPUT ONE SPACE
03A1          CRLF   *      $834D  OUTPUT CR/LF
03A1          DELAY  *      $835A  DELAY ACCORDING TO TV
03A1          INSTAT *      $8386  GET KEY STATUS (BREAK
                   OR ANY KEY DOWN)
03A1          INCHR  *      $8A1B  GET ASCII CHAR VIA "INVEC"

              *****************************************************

03A1          TLOW   *      $A626  TRACE LOW ADDRESS
03A1          THIGH  *      $A62C  TRACE HIGH ADDRESS
03A1          SCRO   *      $A630  SYSTEM SCRATCH AREA 0
03A1          SCR1   *      $A631  SYSTEM RAM SCRATCH AREA 1
03A1          BYTES  *      $A632  SYSTEM RAM SCRATCH AREA 2
03A1          COUNT  *      SCR1   USE SCRATCH AREA 1
03A1          P3L    *      $A64A  INPUT PARAMETER VALUES
03A1          P3H    *      $A64B
03A1          P2L    *      $A64C
03A1          P2H    *      $A64D
03A1          P1L    *      $A64E
03A1          P1H    *      $A64F
03A1          ENDAD  *      P3L    ENDING ADDRESS IS IN P3 AREA

03A1          TV     *      $A656  TRACE VELOCITY
03A1          LSTCOM *      $A657  COMMAND END INDICATOR
03A1          MAXRC  *      $A658  MAXIMUM RECORD/BYTES FOR OUTPUT
03A1          USREGS *      $A659  TRACE HOLD OF USER REGISTERS
ID=
```

```
SYMBOL TABLE 2000 21C8
ADJST  02B6   ADJUSH 00FD   ADJUST 00FC   ADVANC 031A
ADVILP 031D   BRANCH 0283   BYTES  A632   CHKLOP 032B
COMERR 0231   COUNT  A631   CRLF   834D   CRLFSZ 8316
CURAD  00FE   CURADH 00FF   CUROP  02F4   CURRLP 02FC
DBRTN  80BB   DELAY  835A   DETLEN 0324   DETLNQ 0328
DODELA 0378   DSPREG 0367   ENDAD  A64A   ERNOCR 8177
FIXSBY 0270   FOUND  0337   GETOP  0252   HI     0353
INCCMP 82B2   INCHR  8A1B   INITCO 0200   INSTAT 8386
LISTER 02EB   LISTLP 02F1   LO     035D   LSTCOM A657
MAXRC  A658   NOTRAN 037D   OUTBYT 82FA   OUTPC  82EE
OUT    02CD   OVER   0298   PGMDON 0318   PGMEND 03A0
PQH    A64F   PQL    A64E   PRH    A64D   PRL    A64C
PRSCR  829C   PSH    A64B   PSL    A64A   PSSCR  82A7
QUITDO 0261   RETURN 0380   SCRP   A630   SCRQ   A631
SIGNCH 02CE   SIGNOK 02DD   SKIPQ  0259   SPACE  8342
TABLEN 0399   TABOUT 0383   TABTST 038A   TABTYP 0391
TESTR  02C2   THIGH  A62C   TLOW   A626   TRIPLE 025E
TV     A656   UP     0233   UPCOMM 023A   UQ     02DE
UQERR  02E6   UQSTRT 02E8   USREGS A659   USRTRA 0341
```

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Replace that PIA with a VIA

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Sound effects, timed interrupts and a versatile shift register are a few of the benefits offered by this useful hardware equipment.

If your microcomputer board uses the 6520 Peripheral Interface Adapter for an I/O port, you might consider replacing it with a 6522 Versatile Interface Adapter. For the two dollars increase in price you get all the functions of the 6520 plus two timers, a shift register, input data latching, and a much more powerful interrupt system.

A block diagram of the VIA is shown in Figure 1. The 6522 appears to the CPU as sixteen memory locations, compared to four for the 6520. Table 1 shows how the various registers are addressed using the register select pins. In some cases, accessing a register triggers another function such as resetting an interrupt flag or starting the timer.

The timers are loaded with data and then decremented at the system clock rate to create a delay. This can be used to generate interrupts at preset intervals.

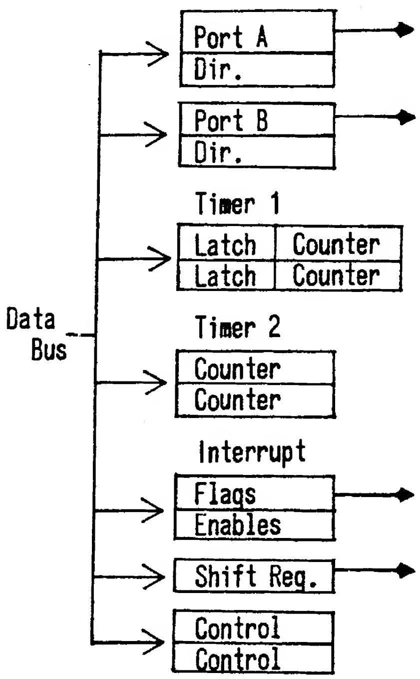

Figure 1: Block Diagram of the 6522

Table 1: 6522 Register Address List

RS3	RS2	RS1	RS0	FUNCTION
L	L	L	L	I/O port B
L	L	L	H	I/O port A
L	L	H	L	Data direction B
L	L	H	H	Data direction A
L	H	L	L	Timer 1 counter low byte
L	H	L	H	Timer 1 counter high byte
L	H	H	L	Timer 1 latch low byte
L	H	H	H	Timer 1 latch high byte
H	L	L	L	Timer 2 low byte
H	L	L	H	Timer 2 high byte
H	L	H	L	Shift register
H	L	H	H	Timer and shift register control
H	H	L	L	I/O handshake control
H	H	L	H	Interrupt flags
H	H	H	L	Interrupt enables
H	H	H	H	I/O port A

Another use is to connect an amplifier and speaker to the shift register output. By storing a 11110000 or 11001100 in the shift register and placing it in the free running mode, square waves at audio frequencies are produced. BASIC can then POKE constants to timer 2 to produce various audio tones. You can create electronic music, or add sound effects to those mute game programs. In fact, this scheme is used for the PET sound effects.

The timers can be set to cause interrupts at equally spaced time intervals. This saves the CPU the chore of keeping time or chasing its tail in loops to create delays. I found the timed interrupt very convenient in writing a single-step machine language debugging program. The timer is set so the CPU can just escape from the monitor and execute one step of the main program before another interrupt forces it back to the monitor. A recent issue of MICRO gives details of using the 6522 timers with a SYM computer.

So how do you install this super chip in your system? Figure 2 compares the pinouts of the 6520 and the 6522. Thirty-six of the forty pins are identical, so that is a good start. However changes must by made to your circuit board at pins 21, 22, 37 and 38. The 6522 needs 4 address lines compared to 2 for the 6520. I jumpered RS0 and RS1 to address lines 2 and 3 somewhere on the CPU board. To reduce foil cutting, I left RS2 and RS3 connected to address 0 and 1. You will have to make your own list of register addresses depending how you connect the RS lines to your address buss. IRQ and R/W must be re-jumped to the proper pins. My CPU board did not use CS0, so this was no loss.

I made this modification on an OSI 500 CPU board (Kilobaud March 1979). After reading the Trouble Shooter's Corner (Kilobaud September 1978), I was very apprehensive about taking on this project. However the OSI board has no "bogus" clock pulsus running around, so I had no trouble.

Any of seven events can cause as interrupt and set a flag in the interrupt flag register. The shift register rate is controlled either by timer 2 or by an external clock. Two control registers allow selection of the many options available in the 6522 VIA. More details of the 6522 can be obtained from Synertek, P.O. Box 552, Santa Clara CA 95052.

So what does the 6522 gain you as far as programming? Well, the shift register can be used as a serial output port to drive a Teletype or printer. The baud rate is software controlled by the constant stored in timer 2.

PA,PB	=	I/O Port
CA,CB	=	Handshake Control
RS	=	Register Select (Address)
RES	=	Reset
D	=	Data Bus
CS	=	Chip Select
IRQ	=	Interrupt

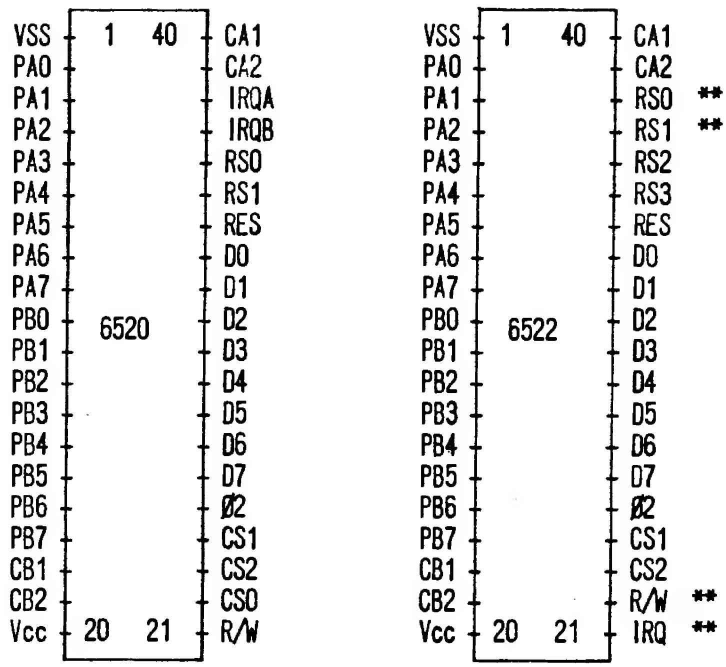

Figure 2: Pin-outs of the 6522 VIA and 6520 PIA

PET Cassette I/O

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No more lost files, missing data or elusive end of file marks! Now that great cassette I/O capability can be put to work.

At first glance it would appear that cassette data storage on the Commodore PET would be a snap. Upon trying it, you soon discover otherwise. Three major problems soon emerge to frustrate the uninitialed. The PET does not read back all of the data you wrote on the tape. It misses the end of file mark, causing the system to crash, and occasionally it even refuses to find a file which you have written.

The first two problems are related. An end of file mark is, after all, data, so if the PET is skipping data it could (and does!) just skip the end of file mark. Fixing the problem of skipping data will fix the problem of missing the end of file.

The PET writes data onto the cassette tape in blocks of 192 characters, including carriage returns. The cassette motor is turned off in between writing blocks. Before writing the next block the motor must be turned on, and time allowed for the tape to come up to its steady, proper speed. Apparently, when the PET operating system was written, the cassette decks came up to speed much faster than the cassette units supplied with production PETs.

Because of this, the pause (interblock gap) is insufficient. When the PET attempts to read the block back, data starts before the tape is up to speed, resulting in the first few bytes of the block being garbled. Unfortunately, those few bytes are what identify the block as data rather than noise. As a result, the block is ignored completely and the PET keeps searching until it comes to the next block. Of course, the tape is at its correct speed by now, so this block is read properly. The bottom line is that you lose every other block of data!

To solve this problem you need to funnel all of your output to tape through a subroutine. The subroutine counts how many characters have been written and placed into the tape buffer. When it detects that the 192nd character is about to be written, it should reset its counter to zero, start up the cassette motor, and pause 1/6 second before allowing the character to be written. To start cassette #1, POKE 59411,53. For cassette #2, it's POKE 59456,207.

Use of this subroutine will eliminate the problem of skipped blocks. It will also insure that the end of file mark is not missed.

The problem of unrecognized files is another operating system idiosyncrasy, fortunately much simpler to fix. According to Commodore, upon occasion the system will not properly initialize the tape buffer before opening a file. This causes the data to be placed in the wrong place in the memory or buffer. The system can't recognize the data when it opens for input because it just can't find it! The fix is simple. For tape unit #1, POKE 243,122; POKE 244,2 before opening the file. For tape unit #2, POKE 243,58; POKE 244,3 before opening. These POKEs initialize the pointers and eliminate the problem.

The subroutines shown illustrate one way to use the methods just described. Set PR or PR$ equal to the variable which you wish to print and jump to the approriate subroutine entry point. Do not forget to write an interblock gap before closing the file.

Please note that even though you have stored numbers as ASCII strings on the tape, this is what the PET does anyway! You can still read it as a number. This information should help you employ the great file handling capabilities built into your PET.

```
100 REM PRINT NUMERIC
110 PR$ = STR$(PR)
120 REM PRINT STRING
130 LN% = LN% + LEN(PR$) + 1
140 IF LN% = 191 THEN LN% = 0 : GOSUB 180
150 PRINT#1,PR$
160 RETURN
170 REM INTERBLOCK GAP
180 DT = TI
190 POKE 59411,53 : IF DT + 10 = TI GOTO 190
200 RETURN
```

Tokens

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The speed and efficiency of Microsoft BASIC result from an insightful software design technique.

Microsoft BASIC used in the PET and OSI computers is fast and memory efficient. One reason for this is that the BASIC commands are abbreviated through use of tokens. For example, if you write the BASIC program:

```
10  IFA = BTHENGOSUB99
```

you will not find the words IF, THEN or GOSUB should you PEEK into the BASIC program. If OSI owners with BASIC in ROM run the following in immediate mode:

```
FOR X = 768 TO 781
PRINT PEEK(X)
NEXT X
```

The BASIC line will look like this:

```
0 14 3 10 0 138 65 171 66 160 140 57 57 0
```

So let's try to pick this apart and see what happened. The leading and trailing 0's are delimiters to separate BASIC lines. The "14 3" in the second and third byte means the next BASIC line starts at memory location 14 + 3*256 = 782 (decimal). The "10 0" in the next two bytes indicates this is BASIC line 10 + 0*256 = 10. If you look in a table of ASCII codes, 65, 66 and 57 are the ASCII values for A, B and 9.

Thus our code deciphering so far yields:

```
0 14 3 10 0 138 65 171 66 160 140 57 57 0
 782  #10       A       B          9  9 END
```

A little inspection of what is still missing indicates that somehow, "138" means IF, "171" means EQUALS, "160" means THEN and "140" means GOSUB. These are the tokens used in Microsoft BASIC.

The following program will decode tokens for OSI users.

```
10  REM
20  INPUT X
30  POKE 773, X
40  LIST 10
```

Start the program via "RUN 20" to skip over the first line. Then input a number between 65 and 195. For example, if you INPUT a 138, line 10 will now contain an IF.

Table 1 is a list of tokens for the OSI system. This will help in PEEKing around your BASIC programs. You could even write a program that rewrites itself. PET owners: Don't worry, I haven't forgotten you. To look at the first line of the BASIC program, run in immediate mode:

```
FOR X = 1024 TO 1037
PRINT PEEK(X)
NEXT X
```

Line 30 of the token decoder program should be changed to:

```
30  POKE 1029,X
```

You will find the PET tokens are not identical to OSI's. So I leave it to you to build your own list.

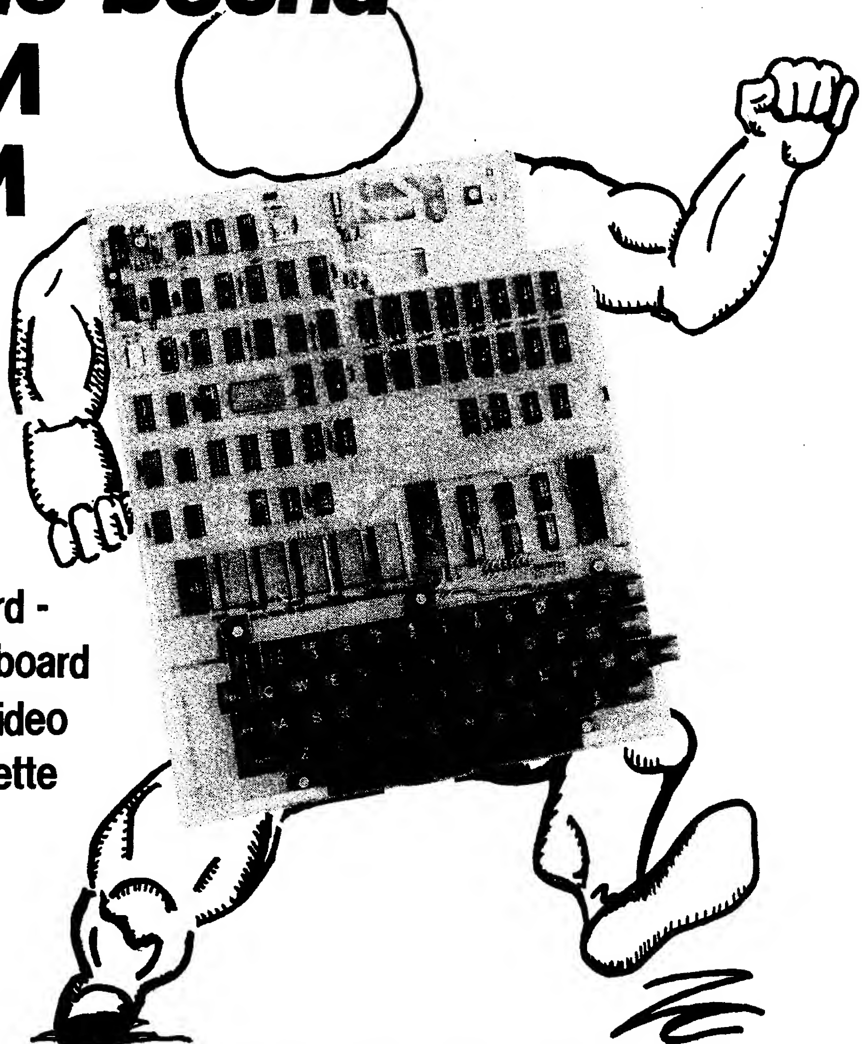
Editor: Thanks to Alvin L. Hooper, 207 Self St., Warner Robbins, GA 31093 who submitted an equivalent table of OSI BASIC tokens.

Table 1: OSI BASIC Token Index

151	PRINT	128	END	174	INT
152	CONT	129	FOR	175	ABS
153	LIST	130	NEXT	176	USR
154	CLEAR	131	DATA	177	FRE
155	NEW	132	INPUT	178	POS
156	TAB(	133	DIM	179	SQR
157	TO	134	READ	180	RND
158	FN	135	LET	181	LOG
159	SPC(	136	GOTO	182	EXP
160	THEN	137	RUN	183	COS
161	NOT	138	IF	184	SIN
162	STEP	139	RESTORE	185	TAN
163	+	140	GOSUB	186	ATN
164	–	141	RETURN	187	PEEK
165	*	142	REM	188	LEN
166	/	143	STOP	189	STR$
167	(power of)	144	ON	190	VAL
168	AND	145	NULL	191	ASC
169	OR	146	WAIT	192	CHR$
170	>	147	LOAD	193	LEFT$
171	=	148	SAVE	194	RIGHT$
172	<	149	DEF	195	MID$
173	SGN	150	POKE	197-211	BASIC Error Codes

Faster than a speeding mini Able to leap tall micros in a single bound

4K RAM
8K ROM



$279

Ohio Scientific Superboard - the computer on a board - even includes a keyboard and interface for video display and a cassette recorder.

IT'S SUPERBOARD

COMPUTERSHOP

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A Better LIFE for Your APPLE

An enhancement to LIFE makes it easy to establish an initial pattern, monitor successive generations, and modify the pattern at any particular generation. This input technique is cursor oriented and keyboard driven to facilitate entering complex patterns.

L. William Bradford
7868 Naylor Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90045

It was a distinct pleasure to see Richard F. Suitor's article, *Life For Your Apple* in MICRO 8:11. Since my introduction to this mathematical game through a program written by an associate, I have derived a great deal of pleasure from watching the evolution of many "life" forms. I was quite taken by the execution speed of Mr. Suitor's program, but I feel that his method of designating a living cell is awkward, especially for large complex patterns.

I would like to pass on to other MICRO readers a technique employed by W.P. Hennessy in that very first LIFE program I used. While I have made sustantial changes to make the program easier and a little more versatile, the technique remains the same.

Instead of using the inconvenient INPUT X,Y, the operator may move a cursor about the screen, depositing or erasing cells, or moving without disturbing cells. The cursor is a single white "brick" whose motion is controlled by depressing one of the keys described below:

KEY	DIRECTION OF MOTION
N,U	Bottom to Top
E,R	Left to Right
S,D	Top to Bottom
W,L	Right to Left

The keys N, E, W, and S have a very different function than the U, D, R, and L keys, since the former move the cursor without affecting the screen, while the latter cause a cell to be deposited or erased from the screen. In every case, the cursor moves one space per keystroke.

The U, D, R, and L keys are used in two modes, the "write" mode and the "erase" mode, with "write" mode being the default. As an example, suppose that the program is in the default mode, and the operator depresses the U key. The cursor will move one space up, leaving a live cell in the square just vacated. The erase mode is entered by depressing the ESC key, and the write mode re-entered by depressing the O (as in orange) key.

Assuming that the cursor is centered on a live cell, and that the program is in the erase mode, depressing the U key will cause the live cell to be deleted and the cursor to move up. There is no effect on unoccupied cells. If this sounds complicated at first, it is nonetheless simple in practice.

Once a pattern has been entered, the RETURN key is depressed to start the program. I have retained the heart of Mr. Suitor's BASIC program which sets up the timing loops and calls the machine language subroutines. I have made some slight changes to his routine to generate a random pattern by setting up a default grid size and using a different randomization.

In the present version of the program, execution will stop briefly after some number of generations. The number of generations is a function of the default timer loop interval which the operator designates. During the pause, the program will be examining the keyboard, looking for certain keys. These keys and their functions are described in Table 1.

The duration of the pause can be controlled by changing the value of the variable JK at statement 315. If the user should wish to pause after each generation, the following statements will effect that change:

```
306  GOSUB 315: NEXT I
350  RETURN
366  IF IN = 82 THEN RETURN
```

The program also allows the operator to run without any pauses provided that he answers in the affirmative to the question at statement 14. In general, this is the way that I run the program.

The APPLE LIFE fan will find that the code presented here, when coupled with Richard Suitor's excellent machine language code, will provide many hours of entertainment and mental stimulation. John Conway's game of LIFE is surely one of the more exciting uses of the personal computer.

Table 1: Single Key Functions

KEY	FUNCTION
P	Stop execution and wait
K	Stop and clear screen, get new pattern
X	Exit to Basic
M	Stop to allow modification of pattern
G	Restart execution

```
0 TEXT : GOTO 2
1 Q= PEEK (-16384): IF Q<127 THEN
  1:Q=Q-128: POKE -16368,0: RETURN

2 CALL -936: VTAB 9: TAB 15: PRINT
  "** LIFE **": PRINT : PRINT

3 PRINT " A VERSION OF JOHN CONWAY
  'S GAME OF LIFE": PRINT
4 TAB 10: PRINT "WRITTEN FOR THE A
  PPLE II"
5 VTAB 15: PRINT " ASSEMBLY LANGUA
  GE ROUTINES WRITTEN BY   RICHARD
   F SUITOR AND PUBLISHED IN ISSUE
  "
6 PRINT "NO. 8 OF 'MICRO' COPYRIGH
  T 1978": PRINT "BASIC ROUTINES B
  Y L.W. BRADFORD 1978"
7 VTAB 22: INPUT "DO YOU WANT INST
  RUCTIONS?",X$
8 CALL -936
9 IF X$="Y" THEN 2000
10 TEXT : GR
12 ZZ=0
14 INPUT "DO YOU WANT THE PROGRAM T
   O RUN WITHOUT   EXTERNAL COMMAND
   S",X$
15 IF X$#"Y" AND X$#"N" THEN 14
   : IF X$="N" THEN 20: IF X$=
   "Y" THEN ZZ=1
20 CALL -936
21 INPUT "ENTER DEFAULT VALUE FOR T
   IMER INTERVAL",KX1
32 INPUT "DO YOU WANT A RANDOMLY OC
   CUPIED SPACE",X$
33 IF X$#"Y" AND X$#"N" THEN 32
   : IF X$="N" THEN 100
40 INPUT " STANDARD GRID SIZE (0<X<
   39,0<Y<47) ",X$
41 IF X$#"Y" AND X$#"N" THEN 40
   : IF X$="N" THEN 54
42 J1=1:J2=46:I1=1:I2=38: GOTO
   59
54 INPUT "ENTER X DIRECTION LIMITS
   (0 TO 39)",I1,I2
55 IF I1<0 OR I2>39 THEN 54
56 INPUT "ENTER Y DIRECTION LIMITS
   (0 TO 47)",J1,J2
57 IF J1<0 OR J2>47 THEN 56
59 SI= RND (4)+1:SJ= RND (3)+1

60 GR : POKE -16302,0
61 CALL -1998
62 FOR I=I1 TO I2 STEP SI
63 FOR J=J1 TO J2 STEP SJ
64 COLOR=11:X= RND (2)+1:X=X*(
    RND (2))+1: IF RND (X) THEN
   COLOR=0
65 PLOT I,J
66 NEXT J
67 NEXT I
68 GOTO 292
100 GR : POKE -16302,0
101 COLOR=0
105 FOR JK=0 TO 39: VLIN 0,47 AT
    JK
106 NEXT JK
110 LIVE=11:DEAD=0:CURS=15:TEMP=
    LIVE
115 COLOR=0: FOR X=1 TO 38: VLIN
    1,46 AT X: NEXT X
120 X=18:Y=23
125 SC1= SCRN(X,Y)
128 COLOR=CURS: PLOT X,Y
130 GOSUB 1
132 IF Q=27 THEN TEMP=0: IF Q=79
     THEN TEMP=11: IF Q=27 OR Q=
    79 THEN 130
133 COLOR=TEMP
134 IF Q=69 OR Q=87 OR Q=83 OR
    Q=78 THEN COLOR=SC1
136 PLOT X,Y
140 IF Q=13 THEN 290
142 IF Q=32 THEN 200
144 IF Q=69 OR Q=82 THEN 200
146 IF Q=87 OR Q=76 THEN 210
148 IF Q=83 OR Q=68 THEN 220
150 IF Q=78 OR Q=85 THEN 230
160 FOR JZ=1 TO 10
161 J= PEEK (-16336): NEXT JZ
162 GOTO 125
200 X=X+1: IF X>38 THEN X=38: GOTO
    125
210 X=X-1: IF X<1 THEN X=1: GOTO
    125
220 Y=Y+1: IF Y>46 THEN Y=46: GOTO
    125
230 Y=Y-1: IF Y<1 THEN Y=1: GOTO
    125
290 COLOR=0: PLOT X,Y
292 GOTO 307
294 FOR I=1 TO K3
296 CALL 2088
298 FOR K=1 TO K1: NEXT K
300 CALL 2265
302 FOR K=1 TO K2: NEXT K
306 NEXT I
307 KX= PDL (0)-10
308 IF KX>240 THEN KX=KX1
309 IF KX<0 THEN KX=0
310 K2=KX*2:K1=KX*6
311 K3=500/(K1+50)+1
312 IF ZZ=1 THEN 294
315 JK=100
320 FOR NN=1 TO JK
325 IN= PEEK (-16384)
330 IF IN>127 THEN 360
335 POKE -16368,0
340 NEXT NN
352 GOTO 294
360 IN=IN-128
365 POKE -16368,0
369 IF IN=77 THEN 120
370 IF IN=75 THEN 10
372 IF IN=71 THEN 294
373 IF IN=80 THEN 400
374 FOR IJ=1 TO 20
375 KK= PEEK (-16336)
376 NEXT IJ

380 IF IN=88 THEN 1000
400 IN= PEEK (-16384)
```

```
410 IF IN>127 THEN 360
415 POKE -16368,0
420 GOTO 400
1000 TEXT : CALL -936
1001 END
2000 VTAB 3: PRINT " YOU GENERATE A S
     ET OF 'LIVE' CELLS": PRINT
     "BY MOVING THE CURSOR WITH THE"
     : PRINT "KEYS DESCRIBED BELOW"
     : PRINT
2001 PRINT "  IN THE 'WRITE' MODE THE
     SE": PRINT "CHARACTERS GENERATE
     A LIVE CELL": PRINT
2002 PRINT "  IN THE 'ERASE' MODE THE
      SAME": PRINT "CHARACTERS ERASE
     A LIVE CELL"
2003 PRINT : PRINT "YOU START OUT IN
     THE 'WRITE' MODE"
2004 PRINT "AND STAY THERE UNTIL YOU
     HIT 'ESC'"
2005 PRINT : PRINT "TYPE A 'O' TO RE-
     ENTER THE 'WRITE' MODE": PRINT

2006 PRINT "U=UP D=DOWN R=RIGHT L=LEF
     T": PRINT
2007 PRINT "TYPE ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
     : GOSUB 1
2008 CALL -936: VTAB 2
2009 PRINT " TO MOVE WITHOUT WRITING"
     : PRINT " OR ERASING ANYTHING"

2010 PRINT "USE THE FOLLOWING CHARACT
     ERS"
2011 PRINT : PRINT "N=UP S=DOWN E=RIG
     HT W=LEFT": PRINT
2012 PRINT "WHEN FINISHED, HIT 'RETUR
     N'": PRINT
2020 PRINT "AFTER EACH GENERATION, YO
     U MAY,"
2021 PRINT "BY USING THE APPROPRIATE
     KEY"
2022 PRINT : PRINT "PAUSE (TYPE A 'P'
     ) OR": PRINT
2024 PRINT "CONTINUE FROM THE GENERAT
     ION ON THE"
2025 PRINT "SCREEN  (TYPE A 'G') "
     : PRINT
2026 PRINT "RETURN TO BASIC TYPE AN '
     X' ": PRINT
2027 PRINT "TYPE ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
     : GOSUB 1: CALL -936
2028 PRINT "MODIFY THE PRESENT PATTER
     N (TYPE AN 'M')"
2029 VTAB 4: PRINT "OR TYPE A 'K' TO
     START A NEW GAME"
2030 VTAB 8: PRINT "AFTER YOU HAVE HI
     T 'S', YOU MAY TYPE": PRINT

2031 TAB 7: PRINT "M,P,G,K, OR X"
     : PRINT
2040 PRINT
2042 PRINT " AN ADDITIONAL FACILITY O
     F A RANDOMLY": PRINT "OCCUPIED S
     PACE IS ALLOWED"
2045 PRINT : PRINT
2048 PRINT "TYPE ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
     : GOSUB 1
3000 CALL -936
3035 PRINT : PRINT : PRINT "TYPE ANY
     KEY TO START THE GAME": GOSUB
     1
3036 GOTO 10
```

EPROM for the KIM

Circuits and suggestions for the selection, installation and utilization of EPROM. This fully buffered EPROM board is easy to build and use. It requires no special interfacing.

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University of Alabama
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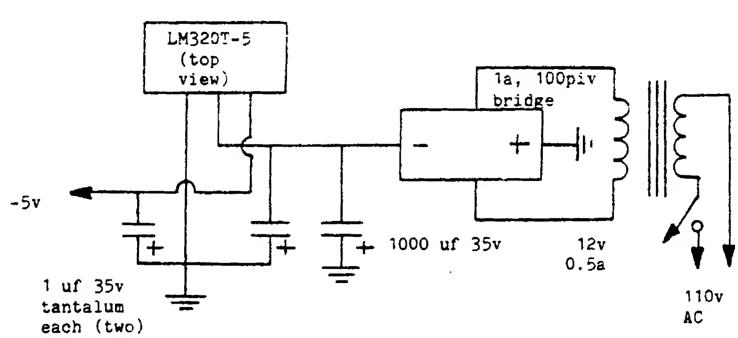
One of the handiest additions for the expansion-minded KIM owner to consider is an EPROM board. There's nothing like being able to summon your favorite programs as soon as the computer is turned on. Most people think of PROM's in terms of holding BASIC or an operating system, but there's no reason your favorite games and utilities shouldn't be there too. The most heavily used routines in my 2708s are Hypertape and Browse, both from the *The First Book of Kim,* and the XIM Teletype utilities. Tiny BASIC will go in PROM as soon as I can find time to relocate it. QUICK, a reaction-time game from *The First Book of Kim,* is there too; it's fun, and a nice way to show off the computer.

There are lots of articles from which one can build EPROM programmers, and some of these are specifically for use with KIM. The most EPROM for the money currently seems to be the 2708. Prices in the $6 range for 1K 8-bit words (650 ns access time, fine for KIM) are hard to beat for any type of computer memory. Just one of these things holds as much as the entire user RAM! 2708/2716 programmers are also available as kits or assembled from dealers, but most are quite expensive. An exception is Optimal Technology's unit, which is in the $50 range; that's what I have, and it works beautifully. Incidentally, their programming software can be relocated easily by hand, and it now resides in a PROM too.

There seems to be considerably less information available on using PROMs with KIM. Most of the commercial boards and construction articles are for the S-100 bus, which doesn't help the KIM owner a bit unless he already has a KIMSI or similar interface. Fortunately, a fully buffered EPROM board with address decoding is very easy to build and use with KIM with no special interfacing. My unit is shown on the accompanying schematic. It was wire-wrapped by hand on a small piece of Vector perfboard, using sockets held in place with G.E. silicone cement, and contains address decoding for up to 16 EPROM's beginning at address C000 hex.

Two type 8T97 hex buffers are used to buffer the lower ten address lines, since all the EPROM's are in parallel across this part of the address bus. Two sections in the second 8T97 were left over, and were used to buffer KIM's lines AB14 and AB15 rather than let them be unused; substituting a 74LS00 in place of the 7400 would provide a similar load on the address bus, but I wanted to buffer as many address lines as I could to make further expansion easier. The 74LS154 four-to-sixteen line decoder provides the CS signal that gates a different EPROM for each 1K of memory space, and the NAND gate activates this decoder when bits 14 and 15 of the address bus are both high (address ≥ C000).

The vector-fetch and decode-enable signals required by KIM are generated in my system by expansion RAM boards; you will have to provide them yourself if you don't already have some form of memory expansion. Although not shown on the diagram, 0.01 or 0.1 mf bypass capacitors were used from +5V, +12V, and −5V points to ground on most ICs. A LM32OT-5 IC regulator provided −5V for the 2708s from my existing power supply.



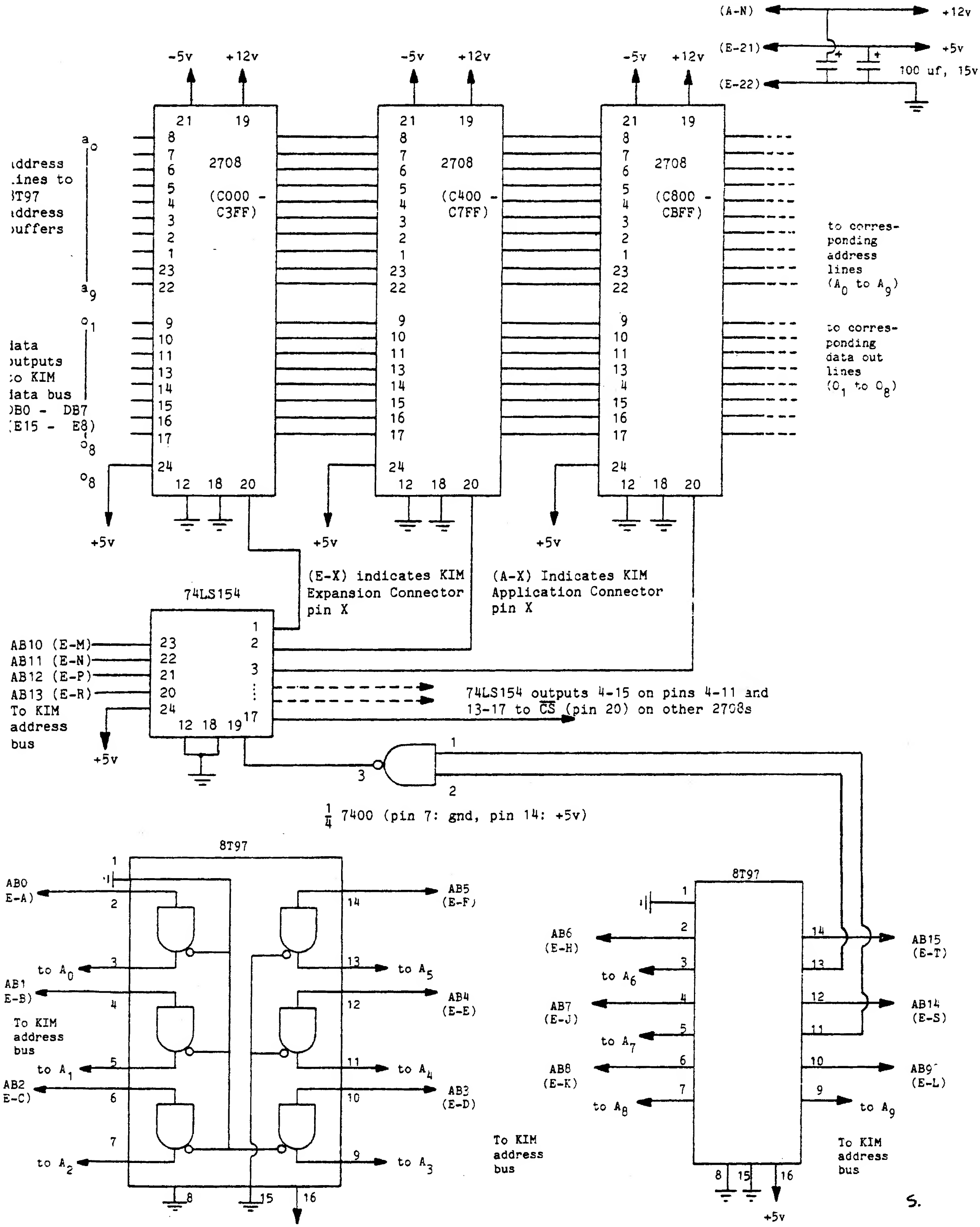
There is a beneficial side-effect from using EPROM's which is not enough talked about. Use of these devices provides a strong encouragement toward cleaning up and refining your programming habits! If you are not already careful that your program contains "clean" or non self-modifying code, you will quickly get into the habit if you have any kind of ROM board.

A certain amount of ingenuity can often show you how to adapt other's software to PROM. If a table in page zero needs to be initialized before running a program, just append your own short program to move the data block from PROM down to page zero, and then transfer control to the start of the main program. I like to write short driver routines like this when PROMming a program that requires register initialization from the keyboard to run different cases.

If the program is going to be kept in PROM for years, it is easy to forget which numbers go where and at what times. I'd rather just have to remember a single starting address for each separate case, and let my driver program do the initializing. For instance, I begin Microchess at one address for superblitz play, at another for blitz, and at a third for regular play. These addresses set the proper constants for each level of play; the original version required changes of instructions in the program itself, which is not possible in ROM.

If a program is self-modifying, and you can't figure out how to fix it without starting over, don't despair; put it as is (unrelocated) into PROM, along with a little routine that copies it into lower memory and then transfers control to it there.

Using such a routine, the program appears to the user as though it is executing directly from PROM except, of course, that the lower memory is not available for other uses during execution. If that is not a problem, you could even store *all* your programs in PROM, preceded by a move routine, and be spared the work of relocating or modifying any of them! If you have lots of expansion RAM, this is probably the most hassle-free way to go. However, you choose to do it, relocating and running direct from PROM, or moving and running an unmodified program, using EPROM's will be a lot of fun. And think of all the tape you'll save!


(A-N)
+12v
(E-21)
+5v
100 uf, 15v
(E-22)
-5v
+12v
2708
(C000 - C3FF)
(C400 - C7FF)
(C800 - CBFF)
address lines to 8T97 address buffers
data outputs to KIM data bus DB0 - DB7 (E15 - E8)
to corresponding address lines (A_0 to A_9)
to corresponding data out lines (O_1 to O_8)
(E-X) indicates KIM Expansion Connector pin X
(A-X) Indicates KIM Application Connector pin X
74LS154
AB10 (E-M)
AB11 (E-N)
AB12 (E-P)
AB13 (E-R)
To KIM address bus
74LS154 outputs 4-15 on pins 4-11 and 13-17 to $\overline{CS}$ (pin 20) on other 2708s
$\frac{1}{4}$ 7400 (pin 7: gnd, pin 14: +5v)
8T97
AB0 (E-A)
AB1 (E-B)
AB2 (E-C)
To KIM address bus
AB5 (E-F)
AB4 (E-E)
AB3 (E-D)
to A_0
to A_1
to A_2
to A_3
to A_4
to A_5
AB6 (E-H)
AB7 (E-J)
AB8 (E-K)
to A_6
to A_7
to A_8
to A_9
AB15 (E-T)
AB14 (E-S)
AB9 (E-L)
To KIM address bus

What's Where in the APPLE

Professor William F. Luebbert
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Whether you are programming in BASIC or assembly language, a memory map helps save time, reduce program size and improve performance. This is the most complete and up to date APPLE memory map ever published.

To get the most out of an APPLE, or any other computer with limited resources, it is important to know a good deal about the hardware and software environment.

When one graduates from simple programs to more ambitious programs involving careful control of man-machine interaction, analog to digital or digital to analog conversion, extensive use of computer graphics, the control of external devices, database management, sorting, word-processing or any of a wide variety of interesting tasks, this knowledge tends to become more important. When (and if) one gets into real time programming, adding his own specialized interfaces, performs activities where one must get the absolute maximum speed or gets into other situations where machine language programming is appropriate, it becomes critical.

Not every serious programmer needs to become a machine language level programmer. However, good programmers know that when the computer is running their programs there is a good deal of machine language code in the machine providing an operating environment for their programs. This operating environment typically includes the system monitor, a BASIC interpreter and possibly a disk operating system (DOS) and/or extra ROM packages.

When one looks at interesting programs described in magazines and user group newsletters, he finds that these programs often contain PEEKs, POKEs and CALLs. These are commands which are extensions of BASIC (or other higher level languages). They are provided to allow one to interface with the computer hardware, operating environment software, and other machine language programs or subprograms.

PEEKs, POKEs and CALLs all refer to memory locations which are identifiable as to what they contain or what they do. a PEEK examines the contents of a specified memory location and allows one to use that content in a program. POKE changes the contents of a designated memory location to some specified value. It can be used to change parameters of the operating environment or to set up or change pieces of program or data. A CALL transfers program control to a particular memory location and sets up a return linkage for transfer back to the CALLing routine in the user's program.

Pieces of the monitor or some other parts of the operating environment can often be accessed via CALLs, POKEs and PEEKs to modify system operation or to perform desired functions without the necessity of additional code. Usually this code has been carefully written in machine language and optimized by good programmers, so it runs faster and takes less space or less computer time than the same function would require if programmed totally by the user.

A programming manual intended for serious programmers should supply some sort of memory map and information about the most important and frequently used PEEKs, POKEs and CALLs. A good memory map can show the user where he can get information from the computer, what potentially useful software is available but perhaps hidden away inside the computer, and the "hooks" provided to perform a wide variety of functions by means of CALLs, POKEs and/or PEEKs. Often it becomes the most well-worn section of the manual. Once programmers begin using it as a source of information, they begin to wish for a more complete atlas which will let them find more and more information and guide them in their own explorations inside the computer and its software.

The memory map presented here was developed initially as a programming aid for my own personal programming. Important sources of information for its creation included the *APPLESOFT II Manual, the APPLE Reference Manual, WOZPAC* and various issues of *MICRO, Call-Apple* and *NEAT* as well as my own investigations inside the computer.

The map is being circulated for comment, correction and modification by many of the more active members of the New England Apple Tree User's Group. They have suggested valuable changes, corrections and additions. Inevitably there will still be errors and omissions. For these I beg your indulgence.

This memory atlas is stored on-line on the Dartmouth Timeshare System in a database which can be used for selective retrieval and report generation using standard database management software. The author would appreciate corrections or suggested changes or additions. Please mail them to him at Hinman, Box 6166, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03755.

HEXLOC	DECLOC	NAME	USE
$0000-$00FF	0-255	.	HARDWARE PAGE ZERO
$0000-$0005	0-5	.	JUMP INSTRUCTIONS TO CONTINUE IN APPLESOFT
$0000-$0001	0-1	ROL~ROH	SWEET-16 (16-BIT INTERPRETER) REGISTER RO
$0000	0	LOCO	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'LOCO'
$0001	1	LOC1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'LOC1'
$000A-$000C	10-12		LOCN FOR USR FUNCTION'S JUMP INSTRUCTION
$000D-$0017	13-23	.	GENERAL PURPOSE COUNTERS/FLAGS FOR APPLESOFT
$001A-$001B	26-27	.	HI-RES GRAPHICS ON-THE-FLY SHAPE POINTER
$001A-$001B	26-27	SHAPEL~SHAPEH	HIRES POINTER TO SHAPE LIST
$001C	28	.	HI-RES GRAPHICS ON-THE-FLY COLOR BYTE
$001C	28	HCOLOR1	HIRES RUNNING COLOR MASK
$001D	29	COUNTH	HI-RES GRAPHICS HIGH-ORDER BYTE OF STEP COUNT FOR LINE
$001E-$001F	30-31	R15L~R15H	SWEET-16 (16-BIT INTERPRETER) REGISTER R15
$0020-$004F	32-79	.	APPLE II SYSTEM MONITOR RESERVED LOCATIONS
$0020	32	WNDLEFT	SCROLLING WINDOW: LEFT SIDE (0-39 OR $0-$27)
$0021	33	WNDWDTH	SCROLLING WINDOW: WIDTH (1-40 OR $1-$28)(WNDLEFT+WNDWDTH<40)
$0022	34	WNDTOP	SCROLLING WINDOW: TOP LINE (0-23 OR $0-$16)
$0023	35	WNDBTM	SCROLLING WINDOW: BOTTOM LINE (0-23 OR $0-$16)(WNDBTM>WNDTOP)
$0024	36	CH	CURSOR: HORIZONTAL POSITION (0-39 OR $0-$27)
$0025	37	CV	CURSOR: VERTICAL POSITION (0-23 OR $0-$17)
$0026-$0027	38-39	GBASL~GBASH	LO-RES GRAPHICS POINTER TO LEFTMOST BYTE OF CUR. PLOT LINE
$0026-$0027	38-39	HBASL~HBASH	HI-RES GRAPHICS ON-THE-FLY BASE ADDRESS
$0028-$0029	40-41	BASL~BASH	MONITOR BASE ADDRESS POINTER
$002A-$002B	42-43	BAS2L~BAS2H	MONITOR BASE ADDRESS POINTER 2
$002C	44	H2	LOW RES COLOR GRAPHICS H2
$002C	44	LMNEM	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'LMNEM'
$002C-$002D	44-45	RTNL~RTNH	MONITOR RETURN POINTER
$002D	45	V2	LOW-RES COLOR GRAPHICS V2
$002D	45	RMNEM	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RMNEM'
$002D	.	V2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'V2'
$002E	46	MASK	LOW-RES COLOR GRAPHICS MASK
$002E	46	CHKSUM	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'CHKSUM'
$002E	46	FORMAT	MONITOR & MINIASSEMBLER MEMORY LOCATION 'FORMAT'
$002F	47	LASTIN	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'LASTIN'
$002F	47	LENGTH	MONITOR & MINIASSEMBLER MEMORY LOCATION 'LENGTH'
$002F	47	SIGN	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'SIGN'
$0030	48	COLOR	LO-RES COLOR GRAPHICS COLOR (FOR PLOT/HLIN/VLIN FUNCTIONS
$0030	48	HMASK	HI-RES GRAPHICS HMASK ON-THE-FLY BIT MASK
$0031	49	MODE	MONITOR & MINIASSEMBLER MEMORY LOCATION 'MODE'
$0032	50	INVFLG	VIDEO FORMAT CONTROL: 255($FF)=NORMAL; 127($7F)=FLASHING; 63($3F)=INV
$0033	51	PROMPT	PROMPT CHARACTER: PRINTED ON GETLN CALL
$0034	52	YSAV	MONITOR & MINIASSEMBER MEMORY LOCATION 'YSAV'
$0035	53	YSAV1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'YSAV1'
$0035	53	L	MINIASSEMBER MEMORY LOCATION 'L'
$0036-$0037	54-55	CSWL~CSWH	PROGRAM COUNTER FOR USER EXIT ON COUT ROUTINE (MONITOR)
$0038-$0039	56-57	KSWL~KSWH	PROGRAM COUNTER FOR USER EXIT ON KEYIN ROUTINE (MONITOR)
$003A-$003B	58-59	PCL~PCH	USER PROGRAM COUNTER SAVED HERE ON BRK TO MONITOR
$003C	60	XQT	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'XQT'
$003C	.	XQTNZ	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'XQTNZ'
$003C-$003D	60-61	A1L-A1H	MONITOR WORK BYTE PAIR A1
$003E-$003F	62-63	A2L-A2H	MONITOR WORK BYTE PAIR A2
$0040-$0041	64-65	A3L-A3H	MONITOR WORK BYTER PAIR A3
$0042-$0043	66-67	A4L-A4H	MONITOR WORK BYTE PAIR A4
$0044	68	FMT	MINIASSEMBLER MEMORY LOCATION 'FMT'
$0044-$0045	68-69	A5L-A5H	MONITOR WORK BYTE PAIR A5
$0045	69	ACC	USER AC SAVED HERE ON BRK TO MONITOR
$0046	70	XREG	USER X-REG SAVED HERE ON BRK TO MONITOR
$0047	71	YREG	USER Y-REG SAVE HERE ON BRK TO MONITOR
$0048	72	STATUS	USER P STATUS SAVED HERE ON BRK TO MONITOR
$0049	73	SPNT	USER STACK POINTER SAVED HERE ON BRK
$004A-$004B	74-75	LOMEML~LOMEMH	POINTER TO LOMEM
$004C-$004D	76-77	HIMEML~HIMEMH	POINTER TO HIMEM
$004E-$004F	78-79	RNDL~RNDH	16 BIT NO. RANDOMIZED WITH EACH KEY ENTRY
$0050-$0061	80-97	.	GENERAL PURPOSE POINTERS FOR APPLESOFT
$0050-$0051	80-81	ACL~ACH	MONITOR POINTER 'AC'
$0050-$0051	80-81	DXL~DXH	HIRES GRAPHICS DELTA-X FOR HLIN SHAPE
$0051	81	SHAPEX	HIRES GRAPHICS SHAPE TEMP.
$0052	82	DY	HIRES GRAPHICS DELTA-Y FOR HLIN SHAPE
$0052-$0053	82-83	XTNDL~XTNDH	MONITOR 16-BIT POINTER 'XTND'
$0053	83	QDRNT	HI-RES GRAPHICS QDRNT: 2 LSB'S ARE ROTATION QUADRANT FOR DRAW
$0054	84	EL	HI-RES GRAPHICS ERROR FOR HLIN
$0054-$0055	84-85	AUXL~AUXH	MONITOR 16-BIT POINTER 'AUX'
$0054-$0055	84-85	EL~EH	HI-RES GRAPHICS ERROR FOR HLIN
$0055	85	EH	HI-RES GRAPHICS ERROR FOR HLIN
$0062-$0066	98-102	.	RESULT OF LAST MULTIPLY/DIVIDE
$0067-$0068	103-104	START. PROG. PTR	POINTER TO BEGINNING OF PROGRAM. NORMALLY $0801
$0069-$006A	105-106	LOMEM:	POINTER TO START OF SIMPLE VARIABLE SPACE
$006B-$006C	107-108	ARRAY POINTER	POINTER TO BEGINNING OF ARRAY SPACE
$006D-$006E	109-110	FREE SPACE PNTR	POINTER TO END OF NUMERIC STORAGE IN USE
$006F-$0070	111-112	STRING POINTER	POINTER TO START OF STRING STORAGE. STRINGS TO END OF MEMORY

HEXLOC	DECLOC	NAME	USE
$0083-$0084	131-132	.	POINTER TO THE LAST-USED VARIABLE'S VALUE
$0085-$009C	133-156	.	GENERAL USAGE
$0095	.	PICK	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PICK'
$009D-$00A3	157-163	.	MAIN FLOATING-POINT ACCUMULATOR
$00A4	164	.	GENERAL USE IN FLOATING POINT MATH ROUTINES
$00A5-$00AB	165-171	.	SECONDARY FLOATING POINT ACCUMULATOR
$00AC-$00AE	172-174	.	GENERAL USAGE FLAGS/POINTERS
$00AF-$00B0	175-176	PROGRAM POINTER	POINTER TO END OF PROGRAM. NOT CHANGED BY LOMEM:
$00B1	177	.	CHRGET S/R CALL - GETS NEXT SEQUENTIAL CHR OR TOKEN
$00B1-$00C8	177-200	.	CHRGET ROUTINE. CALLED WHEN A-S WANTS ANOTHER CHARACTER
$00B7	183	CHRGOT	CHRGOT S/R CALL. CHRGET INCREMENTS TXTPTR. CHRGOT DOES NOT
$00B8-$00B9	184-185	.	PTR TO LAST CHAR OBTAINED THRU CHRGET ROUTINE
$00B8-$00B9	184-185	TXTPTR	TXTPTR - POINTS AT NEXT CHAR OR TOKEN FROM PROG (C/A DEC 78)
$00C9-$00CD	201-205	.	RANDOM NUMBER
$00CA-$00CB	202-203	PPL~PPH	BASIC START-OF-PROGRAM POINTER
$00CC-$00CD	204-205	PVL~PVH	BASIC END OF VARIABLES POINTER
$00CE-$00CF	206-207	ACL~ACH	BASIC ACC
$00D0-$00DF	216-223	.	ONERR POINTERS/SCRATCH
$00D0	216	.	POKE 0 TOCLEAR ERROR FLAG
$00DE	222	.	WHEN ERROR OCCURS~ ERROR CODE APPEARS HERE
$00E0-$00E2	224-226	.	HI-RES GRAPHICS X&Y COORDINATES
$00E4	228	.	HI-RES GRAPHICS COLOR BYTE
$00E5-$00E7	229-231	.	GENERAL USAGE FOR HI-RES GRAPHICS
$00E8-$00E9	232-233	.	POINTER TO BEGINNING OF SHAPE TABLE
$00EA	234	.	COLLISION COUNTER FOR HI-RES GRAPHICS
$00F0-$00F3	240-243	.	GENERAL USE FLAGS
$00F3	.	SIGN	MONITOR & FLOATING POINT ROUTINES MEMORY LOC 'SIGN'
$00F4	244	X2	MONITOR & FLOATING POINT ROUTINES MEMORY LOC 'X2' (EXPONENT 2)
$00F4-$00F8	244-248	.	ONERR POINTERS
$00F5	245	M2	MONITOR & FLOATING POINT ROUTINES MEMORY LOC 'M2' (MANTISSA 2)
$00F7	247	S16PAG	SWEET-16 MEMORY LOCATION 'S16PAG'
$00F8	248	X1	MONITOR & FLOATING POINT ROUTINES MEMORY LOC 'X1' (EXPONENT 1)
$00F9	249	M1	MONITOR & FLOATING POINT ROUTINES MEMORY LOC 'M1' (MANTISSA 1)
$00FC	252	E	MONITOR & FLOATING POINT ROUTINES MEMORY LOC 'E'
$0100-$01FF	256-511	.	SUBROUTINE RETURN STACK
$0200	512	IN	MONITOR & MINIASSEMBLER MEMORY LOCATION 'IN'
$0200-$02FF	512-767	.	KEYIN (INPUT) BUFFER
$0300-$03FF	768-1023	.	AREA CLOBBERED BY EITHER MASTER OR SLAVE DISKETTE BOOT
$0300-$03F7	768-1015	.	OFTEN FREE SPACE. NOTE COMPETING USES OFTEN FREE SPACE CONSTRAINTS
$0300. $03AF	768-943	.	DECWRITER PRINTER OUTPUT (IF BLOADED FROM DISK)
$0320-$0321	800-801	XOL~XOH	HI-RES GRAPHICS- PRIOR X-COORD SAVE AFTER HLIN OR HPLOT
$0322	802	YO	HI-RES GRAPHICS YO - MOST RECENT Y-COORDINATE
$0323	803	BXSAV	HI-RES GRAPHICS 'BXSAV'
$0324	804	HCOLOR	HI-RES GRAPHICS COLOR FOR HPLOT~ HPOSN
$0325	805	HNDX	HI-RES GRAPHICS HNDX - ON-THE-FLY BYTE INDEX FROM BASE ADDRESS
$0326	806	HPAG	POKE 32 FOR HI-RES PG1 PLOTTING~ 64 FOR PAGE2
$0326	806	HPAG	HI-RES GRAPHICS MEM PAGE FOR PLOTTING GRAPHICS $20 FOR PG1 ~$40 FOR PG2
$0327	807	SCALE	ON-THE-FLY SCALE FACTOR FOR DRAW~ SHAPE~ MOVE
$0328-$0329	808-809	SHAPXL~SHAPXH	START-OF-SHAPE-TABLE POINTER
$032A	810	COLLSN	COLLISION COUNT FROM DRAW~DRAW1
$03D0	976	.	DOS RE-ENTRY POINT (3D0G)
$03D0	976	.	INITIALIZE OR RE-INITIALZE DOS (3D0G)
$03D3	979	.	DOS 3.1 HARD ENTRY POINT
$03D6	982	.	DOS 3.1 ENTRY POINT FOR I/O PACKAGE
$03D9	985	.	DOS 3.1 ENTRY POINT FOR RWTS
$03DC	988	.	DOS 3.1 ENTRY POINT TO LOAD Y~A WITH ADDRESS AT END OF SYS BUFFER
$03E3	995	995	DOS 3.1 ENTRY POINT TO LOAD Y~A WITH ADDRESS OF IOBLK
$03EA	1002	1002	DOS 3.2 ENTRY POINT FOR ROUTINE THAT UPDATES I/O HOOK TABLES
$03F8	1016	USRADR	CTL-Y WILL CAUSE JSR HERE
$03FB	1019	NMI	NMI'S VECTORED TO THIS LOCATION
$03FE	1022	IRQADR	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'IRQADR'
$03FE-$03FF	1022-1023	.	IRQ'S VECTORED TO ADDRESS WHOSE POINTER IS HERE
$0400-$07FF	1024-2043	.	SCREEN BUFFER (HARDWARE PAGES 4-7)(LOW-RES GRAPHICS & TEXT PAGE 1)
$0478+S	1144+S	BRATE	SERIAL INTERFACE BAUD QUANTUM RATE. $1= 19200 BAUD; $40=300 BAUD
$0478+S	1144+S	.	SCRATCHPAD MEMORY BYTE FOR PERIPHERAL IN SLOT #S
$04F8+S	1272+S	STBITS	SERIAL INTERFACE: CONTAIN NUMBER OF STOP BITS (INCLUDING 1 PARITY BIT)
$04F8+S	1272+S	.	SCRATCHPAD MEMORY BYTE FOR PERIPHERAL IN SLOT #S
$0578+S	1400+S	STATUS	SERIAL INTERFACE: PARITY CHECKSUM OPTIONS (SEE MANUAL)
$0578+S	1400+S	.	SCRATCHPAD MEMORY BYTE FOR PERIPHERAL IN SLOT#S
$05F8+S	1528+S	.	SCRATCHPAD MEMORY BYTE FOR PERIPHERAL IN SLOT #S
$0678+S	1656+S	BYTE	SERIAL INTERFACE INPUT OUTPUT BUFFER
$0678+S	1656+S	.	SCRATCHPAD MEMORY BYTE FOR PERIPHERAL IN SLOT #S
$06F8	1784+S	.	SCRATCHPAD MEMORY BYTE FOR PERIPHERAL IN SLOT #S
$06F8+S	1784+S	PWDTH	SERIAL INTERFACE PRINT LINE WIDTH (# CHARS PER LINE)
$0778+S	1912+S	NBITS	SERIAL INTERFACE NUMBER OF DATA BITS PLUS 1 FOR START BIT
$0778+S	1912+S	.	SCRATCHPAD MEMORY BYTE FOR PERIPHERAL IN SLOT #S
$07F8+S	2040+S	FLAGS	SERIAL INTERFACE OPERATION MODE
$07F8+S	2040+S	.	INTERRUPT RETURN MEMORY BYTE FOR PERIPHERAL IN SLOT #S
$0800	2048	.	DEFAULT INTEGER BASIC LOMEM
$0800-$09FF	2048-2559	.	AREA CLOBBERED BY EITHER MASTER OR SLAVE DISKETTE BOOT
$0800-$0BFF	2048-3071	.	SECONDARY SCREEN BUFFER (TEXT & LOW-RES GRAPHICS PAGE 2)

LUEBBERT'S COPYRIGHT APPLE MEMORY ATLAS - MICRO MAGAZINE VERSION

HEXLOC	DECLOC	NAME	USE
$0800-$C000	2048-49152	.	RANGE OF POSSIBLE SETTINGS FOR HIMEM (DEPENDING UPON MEM SIZE~ DOS
$0800-LOMEM	2048-LOMEM	.	PROGRAM STORAGE FOR ROM VERSION OF APPLESOFT
$0C00	3072	.	DEFAULT LOCATION FOR START OF SHAPE TABLE AS SET BY HI-RES SHAPE LOAD
$0C00-$1FFF	3072-8191	.	OFTEN FREE SPACE
$0CF2	3314	.	TO CNVRT A/S PROG FM ROM TO CASSETTE: LOAD PROG~ CALL 3314~LIST~SAVE
$1B00-$3FFF	4000-16383	.	THIS REGION OF MEMORY IS CLOBBERED BY A SLAVE DISKETTE BOOT
$1B00-$4000	6912-16384	.	RAWDOS (VERSION OF DOS USED WITH MASTER.CREATE - FROM DISK)
$2000-$3FFF	8192-16383	.	HI-RES GRAPHICS PAGE 1
$3000-LOMEM	12288-LOMEM	.	PROGRAM STORAGE FOR RAM VERSION OF APPLESOFT
$3F3-$3F4	1011-1012	.	DOS 3.1 - POKE TO ZEROS TO REBOOT HELLO PROGRAM
$4000-$4520	16384-17696	.	NORMAL LOCATION FOR KAPOR'S HI RES TEXT SET
$4000-$5FFF	16384-24575	.	HI-RES GRAPHICS PAGE 2
$4500	17664	.	CALL FOR INVERSION BY KAPOR'S ROUTINE
$4500-4520	17664-17696	.	S/R W/ KAPOR'S HI-RES TEXT SET TO INVERT WHITE TO BLACK & VICEVERSA
$5600-$8000	22016-32768	.	DISK OPERATING SYSTEM (DOS3.1)
$9600-$9853	-27136--26541	.	DOS 3.1 USER BUFFER #1
$9600-$9700	-27136--26880	.	DOS 3.1 USER BUFFER #1 DATA BUFFER
$9701-$9802	-26879--26622	.	DOS 3.1 USER BUFFER #1 - LIST OF SECTOR & TRACK NUMBERS USED
$9801-$9853	-26623--26541	.	DOS 3.1 USER BUFFER #1 - FILE NAME & MISC DATA
$9D10-?	-25328-?	.	STARTING ADDRESSES FOR VARIOUS DOS3.1 TASKS
$9D73-$A7DF	-25229--25561	.	SYSTEM SECTION OF DOS 3.1
$9DB9	-29159	.	INITIALIZE OR RE-INITIALIZE DOS
$9E4D	-25011	.	ROUTINE WHICH HANDLES DOS INPUT HOOK
$9E7E	-24962	.	ROUTINE WHICH HANDLES DOS OUTPUT HOOK
$A1B4	-24140	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS3.1 PR# COMMAND
$A1B9	-24135	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 IN# COMMAND
$A1BE	-24130	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 MON COMMAND
$A1DC	-24100	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 MAXFILES COMMAND
$A1EE	-24082	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 DELETE COMMAND
$A1FC	-24068	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 LOCK COMMAND
$A200	-24064	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 BSAVE COMMAND
$A200	-24064	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 UNLOCK COMMAND
$A208	-24056	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 VERIFY COMMAND
$A20C	-24052	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 RENAME COMMAND
$A223	-24029	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 APPEND COMMAND
$A236	-24010	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 OPEN COMMAND
$A278	-23944	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 CLOSE COMMAND
$A2EC	-23828	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 BLOAD COMMAND
$A327	-23769	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 BRUN COMMAND
$A330	-23760		ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 SAVE COMMAND
$A3A5	-23643	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 LOAD COMMAND
$A476	-23434	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 RUN COMMAND
$A48D	-23411	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 CHAIN COMMAND
$A4A5	-23387	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS3.1 WRITE COMMAND
$A4B0	-23376	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 READ COMMAND
$A4E4	-23324	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 INIT COMMAND
$A501	-23295	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 NOMON COMMAND
$A50D	-23283	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 FP COMMAND
$A531	-23247	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 INT COMMAND
$A54F	-23217	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 EXEC COMMAND
$A566	-23210	.	ADDRESS FOR DOS 3.1 POSITION COMMAND
$A7E0-$A863	-22560--22439	.	DOS COMMAND TABLE
$A8CD-$A980	-22323--22144	.	DOS ERROR MSG TABLE
$A996-$A997	-22122--22121	.	DOS INTERNAL HOOK ADDRESS TO OUTPUT A CHARACTER
$A998-$A999	-22120--22119	.	DOS INTERNAL HOOK ADDRESS TO INPUT A CHARACTER
$A9A3-$A9A4	-22109--22108	.	LENGTH OF BLOADED FILE
$A9B5-$A9B6	-22091--22090	.	STARTING ADDRESS OF BLOADED FILE
$AA0B	-22005	.	START OF LIST OF POINTERS TO SECTIONS OF DOS 3.1 I/O PACKAGES
$AA3F-$B2CE	-21953--19762	.	DOS 3.1 I/O PACKAGE
$B3EF-$B642	-19473--18878	.	DOS 3.1 SYSTEM BUFFER (FOR CATALOG ETC.)
$BD00	-17152	.	ROUTINE WHICH READS IN DIRECTORY OFF DISK
$BF6		.	VOL NO OF CURRENT DISK
$BFFF	-16384	.	HIGHEST RAM MEMORY ADDRESS
$BFFF	-16384	.	DEFAULT INTEGER BASIC HIMEM (W/O DOS~ 48K MACHINE)
$C000	-16384	KBD ~ IOADR	READ KEYBOARD. IF VAL>127 THEN KEY WAS PRESSED
$C000-$C00F	-16384--16369	.	KEYBOARD INPUT SUBROUTINE
$C000-$CFFF	-16384--12289	.	ADDRESSES DEDICATED TO HARDWARE FUNCTION
$C010	-16368	KBDSTB	CLEAR KEYBOARD STROBE. POKE 0 AWAYS AFTER READING KBD.
$C010-$C01F	-16368--16353	.	CLEAR KEYBOARD STROBE SUBROUTINE
$C020	-16352	TAPEOUT	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'TAPEOUT'
$C02X	-16352	.	TOGGLE CASSETTE OUTPUT
$C030	-16336	SPKR	PEEK TO TOGGLE SPEAKER
$C04X	-16320	.	OUTPUT STROBE TO GAME I/O CONNECTOR
$C050	-16304	TXTCLR	POKE TO 0 TO SET GRAPHICS MODE
$C051	-16303	TXTSET	POKE 0 TO SET TEXT MODE
$C052	-16302	MIXCLR	POKE 0 TO SET BOTTOM 4 LINES TO GRAPHICS
$C053	-16301	MIXSET	POKE=0 TO SELECT TEXT/GRAPHICS MIX (BOTTOM 4 LINES TEXT)
$C054	-16300	LOWSCR	POKE TO 0 TO DISPLAY PRIMARY PAGE (PAGE 1)
$C055	-16299	HISCR	POKE TO 0 TO DISPLAY SECONDARY PAGE (PAGE2)
$C056	-16298	LORES	POKE TO 0 TO SET LO-RES GRAPHICS
$C057	-16297	HIRES	POKE TO 0 TO SET HI-RES GRAPHICS

HEXLOC	DECLOC	NAME	USE
$C058	-16296	.	POKE 0 TO CLEAR GAME I/O OUTPUT AN0
$C059	-16295	.	POKE 0 TO SET GAME I/O OUTPUT AN0
$C05A	-16294	.	POKE 0 TO CLEAR GAME I/O OUTPUT AN1
$C05B	-16293	.	POKE 0 TO SET GAME I/O OUTPUT AN1
$C05C	-16292	.	POKE 0 TO CLEAR GAME I/O OUTPUT AN2
$C05D	-16291	.	POKE 0 TO SET GAME I/O OUTPUT AN2
$C05E	-16290	.	POKE 0 TO CLEAR GAME I/O OUTPUT AN3
$C05F	-16289	.	POKE 0 TO SET GAME I/O OUTPUT AN3
$C060	-16288	TAPEIN	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'TAPEIN'
$C060/8	-16288	.	STATE OF 'CASSETE DATA IN' APPEARS IN BIT 7
$C061	-16287	.	PEEK TO READ PDL(0). IF >127 SWITCH ON
$C062	-16286	.	PEEK TO READ PDL(1) PUSH BUTTON SWITCH
$C063	-16285	.	PEEK TO READ PDL(2) PUSH BUTTON SWITCH
$C064	-16188	PADDLO	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION PADDLO
$C064/C	-16188	.	STATE OF TIMER OUTPUT FOR PADDLE 1 APPEARS IN BIT 7
$C065/D	-16187	.	STATE OF TIMER OUTPUT FOR PADDLE 1 APPEARS IN BIT 7
$C066/E	-16186	.	STATE OF TIMER OUTPUT FOR PADDLE 2 APPEARS IN BIT 7
$C067/F	-16185	.	STATE OF TIMER OUTPUT FOR PADDLE 3 APPEARS IN BIT 7
$C070	-16272	PTRIG	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PTRIG' (PADDLE TRIGGER)
$C07X	-16272	PTRIG	TRIGGERS PADDLE TIMERS DURING PHI-2
$C08X	-16256	.	DEVICE SELECT 0
$C09X	-16240	.	DEVICE SELECT 1
$C0AX	-16224	DEVICE SELECT 2	DEVICE SELECT 2
$C0BX	-16208	.	DEVICE SELECT 3
$C0CX	-16192	.	DEVICE SELECT 4
$C0DX	-16176	.	DEVICE SELECT 5
$C0E8	-16152	.	ADDRESS TO POWER DOWN DISK IN SLOT 6
$C0E9	-16151	.	ADDRESS TO POWER UP DISK IN SLOT 6
$C0EX	-16160	.	DEVICE SELECT 6
$C0FX	-16144	.	DEVICE SELECT 7
$C100	-16128	.	CALL -16128 IS EQUIVALENT TO PR#1 FOR INITIALIZING SERIAL INTERFACE
$C100	-16128	.	STANDARD CHARACTER I/O SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT FOR SLOT #1
$C200	-15842	.	STANDARD CHARACTER I/O SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT FOR SLOT #2
$C300	-15616	.	STANDARD CHARACTER I/O SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT FOR SLOT #3
$C400	-15360	.	STANDARD CHARACTER I/O SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT FOR SLOT #4
$C500	-15104	.	STANDARD CHARACTER I/O SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT FOR SLOT #5
$C600	-14848	.	STANDARD CHARACTER I/O SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT FOR SLOT #6
$C700	-14592	.	STANDARD CHARACTER I/O SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT FOR SLOT #6
$C800-$CFFF	-14336--12289	.	PIN 20 ON ALL PERIPH CONCTRS GOES LOW DURING PHI0 ON READ OR WRITE
$C93D	-14109	.	SERIAL INTERFACE BATCH INPUT ROUTINE. A1&A2 SPECIFY MEMORY RANGE
$C941	-14105	.	SERIAL INTERFACE BATCH OUTPUT ROUTINE - A1 & A2 SPECIFY MEMORY RANGE
$CS00	-16384+256*S	.	TRANSMIT ASCII CHAR IN ACCUMULATOR OUT VIA SERIAL INTERFACE IN SLOT S
$D000	-12288	SETHRL	HI-RES GRAPHICS INIT S/R CALL (ROM VERSION)
$D000-$D3FF	-12288--11265	.	HI-RES GRAPHICS ROM
$D000-$D7FF	-12288--10241	.	ROM SOCKET D0
$D00E	-12274	HCLR	HI-RES GRAPHICS CLEAR S/R CALL
$D010	-12272	BKGND0	HI-RES GRAPHICS 'BKGND0 (HCOLOR1 SET FOR BLACK BKGND)
$D012	-12270	BKGND	HI-RES GRAPHICS MEMORY LOCATION 'BKGND' (ROM)
$D1FC	-11780	.	HI-RES GRAPHICS FIND S/R CALL: PARAM=SHAPE~ROT~SCALE
$D2F9	-11527	.	HI-RES GRAPHICS POSN S/R CALL PARAM= X0~Y0~COLR
$D30E	-11506	.	HI-RES GRAPHICS PLOT S/R CALL PARAM= X0~Y0~COLR
$D314	-11500	.	HI-RES GRAPHICS LINE S/R CALL PARAM= X0~Y0~COLR
$D331	-11471	.	HI-RES GRAPHICS BKGND S/R CALL PARAM= COLR
$D337	-11465	.	HI-RES GRAPHICS LINE S/R CALL: PARAM=X0~Y0~COLR
$D33A	-11462	.	HI-RES GRAPHICS DRAW1 S/R CALL: PARAM= X0~Y0~COLR~SHAPE~ROT~SCALE
$D3B9	-11335	.	HI-RES GRAPHICS SHLOAD S/R CALL
$D4BC	-11076	.	INTEGER BASIC PA#1 APPEND PROGRAM ENTRY
$D4F2	-11022	.	TO CONVERT A/S FM CASSETTE TO ROM- LD FM CASS~CALL -11022~LIST~SAVE
$D535	-10955	.	INTEGER BASIC PA#1 TAPE VERIFY PROG ENTRY
$D6DD	-10531	.	INTEGER BASIC PA#1 RENUMBER PROG ENTRY (WHOLE PROG)
$D6E7	-10521	.	INTEGER BASIC PA#1 RENUMBER PROG ENTRY (PART PROG)
$D717	-10473	.	INTEGER BASIC PA#1 MUSIC PROG ENTRY
$D800-$DFFF	-10240--8193	.	ROM SOCKET D8
$DD67	-8867	.	FRMNUM S/R. EVALS FORMULA EXP. INTO FLOATING PT ACCUM
$DEC9	-8503	.	SNERR S/R. PRINTS "SYNTAX ERROR" AND HALTS PROG
$E000	-8192	BASIC	ENTER INTEGER BASIC
$E000-$E7FF	-8192--6145	.	ROM SOCKET E0 (INTEGER BASIC)
$E003	-8189	BASIC2	ENTRY 2 OF INTEGER BASIC
$E36B	-7317	MEMFUL	INTEGER BASIC MEMORY FULL ERROR
$E51B	-6885	.	INTEGER BASIC DECIMAL LPRINT S/R
$E6F8	-6408	.	GETBYT S/R. EVALS FORMULA & CONVTS TO 1-BYT VAL IN X REG
$E800-$EFFF	-6144--4097	.	ROM SOCKET E8 (INTEGER BASIC)
$EE68	-4504	RNGERR	INTEGER BASIC RANGE ERROR
$F000-$F7FF	-4096--2049	.	ROM SOCKET F0 (1K INTEGER BASIC~ 1 K MONITOR)
$F11E	-3810	ACADR	HI-RES GRAPHICS 2-BYTE TAPE READ SETUP
$F666	-2458	.	TURN ON MINIASSEMBLER
$F689	-2423	.	SWEET-16 INTERPRETER ENTRY
$F800	-2048	PLOT	MONITOR S/R PLOT A POINT (LO-RES) AC:Y-COORD Y:X-COORD
$F800	-2048	PLOT	MONITOR S/R PLOT A POINT. AC:Y-COORD~Y:X-COORD
$F800-$FFFF	-2048--1	.	ROM SOCKET F8 (MONITOR)

HEXLOC	DECLOC	NAME	USE
$F80C	-2036	RTMASK	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RTMASK'
$F80E	-2034	PLOT1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PLOT1'
$F819	-2023	.	HLINE S/R (SEE CALL-APPLE NOV/DEC 78 PG4)
$F819	-2023	HLINE	MONITOR S/R TO DRAW A HORIZONTAL LINE (LO-RES)
$F81C	-2020	HLINE1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'HLINE1'
$F826	-2010	VLINEZ	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'VLINEZ'
$F828	-2008	VLINE	DRAW A VERTICAL LINE
$F831	-1999	RTS1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RTS1'
$F832	-1998	CLRSCR	CLEAR SCREEN - GRAPHICS MODE
$F832	-1998	CLRSCR	CLEAR LOW RES GRAPHICS SCREEN1
$F836	-1994	CLRTOP	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'CLRTOP'
$F838	-1992	CLRSC2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'CLRSC2'
$F83C	-1988	CLRSC3	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'CLRSC3'
$F847	-1977	GBASCALC	MONITOR S/R TO CALCULATE GRAPHICS BASE ADDRESS
$F856	-1962	GBCALC	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'GBCALC'
$F85F	-1953	NXTCOL	MONITOR S/R - INCREMENT COLOR BY 3
$F864	-1948	SETCOL	MONITOR S/R TO ADJUST COLOR BYTE FOR BOTH HALVES EQUAL
$F871	-1935	SCRN	SCRN S/R (LO-RES GRAPHICS)(SEE CALL-APPLE DEC78)
$F871	-1935	SCRN	MONITOR S/R TO GET SCREEN COLOR. AC:Y-COORD~Y:X-COORD
$F879	-1927	SCRN2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'SCRN2'
$F87F	-1921	RTMSKZ	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RTMSKZ'
$F882	-1918	INSDS1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'INSDS1'
$F88E	-1906	INSDS2	MONITOR S/R - DISASSEMBLER ENTRY
$F89B	-1893	IEVEN	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'IEVEN'
$F8A5	-1883	ERR	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'ERR'
$F8A9	-1879	GETFMT	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION GETFMT
$F8BE	-1858	MNNDX1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'MNNDX1'
$F8C2	-1854	MNNDX2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'MNNDX2'
$F8C9	-1847	MNNDX3	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'MNNDX3'
$F8D0	-1840	INSTDSP	MONITOR & MINIASSEMBLER MEMORY LOCATION 'INSTDSP'
$F8D4	-1836	PRNTOP	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PRNTOP'
$F8DB	-1829	PRNTBL	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PRNTBL'
$F8F5	-1803	PRMN1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PRMN1'
$F8F9	-1799	PRMN2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PRMN2'
$F910	-1776	PRADR1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PRADR1'
$F914	-1772	PRADR2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PRADR2'
$F926	-1754	PRADR3	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PRADR3'
$F92A	-1750	PRADR4	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PRADR4'
$F930	-1744	PRADR5	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PRADR5'
$F938	-1736	RELADR	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RELADR'
$F940	-1728	PRNTYX	MONITOR S/R- PRINT CONTENTS OF Y AND X AS 4 HEX DIGITS
$F941	-1727	PRNTAX	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PRNTAX'
$F944	-1724	PRNTX	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PRNTX'
$F948	-1720	PRBLNK	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PRBLNK'
$F94C	-1716	PRBL2	MONITOR S/R- PRINT BLANKS: X REG CONTAINS NUMBER TO PRINT.
$F94C	.	PRBL3	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PRBL3'
$F953	-1709	PCADJ	MINIASSEMBLER MEMORY LOCATION 'PCADJ'
$F954	-1708	PCADJ2	MONITOR & MINIASSEMBLER MEMORY LOCATION 'PCADJ2'
$F956	-1706	PCADJ4	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PCADJ4'
$F961	-1695	RTS2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RTS2'
$F962	-1694	FMT1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'FMT1'
$F9A6	-1626	FMT2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'FMT2'
$F9B4	-1612	CHAR1	MONITOR & MINIASSEMBER MEMORY LOCATION 'CHAR1'
$F9BA	-1606	CHAR2	MONITOR & MINIASSEMBLER MEMORY LOCATION 'CHAR2'
$F9C0	-1600	MNEML	MONITOR & MINIASSEMBLER MEMORY LOCATION 'MNEML'
$FA00	-1536	MNEMR	MONITOR & MINIASSEMBER MEMORY LOCATION 'MNEMR'
$FA43	-1469	STEP	MONITOR S/R- PERFORM A SINGLE STEP
$FA4E	-1458	XQINIT	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'XQINIT'
$FA78	-1416	XQ1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'XQ1'
$FA7A	-1414	XQ2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'XQ2'
$FA86	-1402	IRQ	MONITOR S/R- IRQ HANDLER
$FA92	-1390	BREAK	MONITOR S/R - BREAK HANDLER
$FA9C	-1380	XBRK	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'XBRK'
$FAA5	-1371	XRTI	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'XRTI'
$FAA9	-1367	XRTS	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'XRTS'
$FAAD	-1363	PCINC2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PCINC2'
$FAAF	-1361	PCINC3	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PCINC3'
$FAB9	-1351	XJSR	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'XJSR'
$FAC4	-1340	XJMP	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'XJMP'
$FAC5	-1339	XJMPAT	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'XJMPAT'
$FACD	-1331	NEWPCL	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'NEWPCL'
$FAD1	-1327	RTNJMP	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RTNJMP'
$FAD7	-1321	REGDSP	MONITOR S/R TO DISPLAY USER REGISTERS
$FADA	-1318	RGDSP1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RGDSP1'
$FAE4	-1308	RDSP1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RDSP1'
$FAFD	-1283	BRANCH	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'BRANCH'
$FB0B	-1269	NBRNCH	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'NBRNCH'
$FB11	-1263	INITBL	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'INITBL'
$FB19	-1255	RTBL	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RTBL'
$FB1E	-1250	PREAD	MONITOR S/R TO READ PADDLE. X-REG CONTAINS PADDLE NUMBER 0-3
$FB25	-1243	PREAD2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PREAD2'

HEXLOC	DECLOC	NAME	USE
$FB2E	-1234	RTS2D	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RTS2D'
$FB2F	-1233	INIT	MONITOR S/R- SCREEN INITIALIZATION
$FB39	-1223	SETTXT	MONITOR S/R- SET SCREEN TO TEXT MODE. CLOBBERS ACCUMULATOR
$FB40	-1216	SETGR	MONITOR S/R- SET GRAPHIC MODE (GR). CLOBBERS ACCUMULATOR
$FB4B	-1205	SETWND	MONITOR S/R- SET NORMAL WINDOW
$FB5B	-1189	TABV	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'TABV'
$FB60	-1184	MULPM	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'MULPM'
$FB63	-1181	MUL	MONITOR S/R- MULTIPLY ROUTINE
$FB65	-1179	MUL2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'MUL2'
$FB6D	-1171	MUL3	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'MUL3'
$FB76	-1162	MUL4	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'MUL4'
$FB78	-1160	MUL5	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'MUL5'
$FB81	-1151	DIVPM	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'DIVPM'
$FB84	-1148	DIV	MONITOR S/R- DIVIDE ROUTINE
$FB86	-1146	DIV2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'DIV2'
$FBA0	-1120	DIV3	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'DIV3'
$FBA4	-1116	MD1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'MD1'
$FBAF	-1105	MD2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'MD2'
$FBB4	-1100	MD3	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'MD3'
$FBC0	-1088	MDRTS	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'MDRTS'
$FBC1	-1087	BASCALC	MONITOR S/R- CALCULATE TEXT BASE ADDRESS
$FBD0	-1072	BSCLC2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'BSCLC2'
$FBD9	-1063	BELL1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'BELL1'
$FBE4	-1052	BELL2	MONITOR S/R- SOUND BELL (BEEPER)
$FBEF	-1041	RTS2B	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RTS2B'
$FBF0	-1040	STOADV	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'STOADV'
$FBF4	-1036	ADVANCE	MONITOR S/R- MOVE CURSOR RIGHT
$FBFC	-1028	RTS3	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RTS3'
$FBFD	-1027	VIDOUT	MONITOR S/R- OUTPUT A-REGISTER AS ASCII ON TEXT SCREEN 1
$FC10	-1008	BS	MONITOR S/R TO MOVE CURSOR LEFT (BACKSPACE)
$FC1A	-998	UP ~ CURSUP	MONITOR S/R TO CURSOR UP
$FC22	-990	VTAB	MONITOR S/R- PERFORM A VERTICAL TAB TO ROW SPECIFIED IN ACCUM ($0-$17)
$FC24	-988	VTABZ	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'VTABZ'
$FC2B	-981	RTS4	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RTS4'
$FC2C	-980	ESC1	MONITOR S/R- PERFORM ESCAPE FUNCTIONS
$FC42	-958	CLREOP	MONITOR S/R TO CLEAR FROM CURSOR TO END OF PAGE. CLOBBERS ACC & Y-REG
$FC46	-954	CLEOP1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'CLEOP1'
$FC58	-936	HOME	MONITOR S/R TO HOME CURSOR & CLEAR SCREEN. CLOBBERS ACCUM & Y-REG
$FC62	-926	CR	MONITOR S/R TO PERFORM A CARRIAGE RETURN
$FC66	-922	LF	MONITOR S/R TO TO PERFORM A LINE FEED
$FC70	-912	SCROLL	MONITOR S/R TO SCROLL UP 1 LINE. CLOBBERS ACCUM & Y-REG
$FC76	-906	SCRL1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'SCRL1'
$FC8C	-884	SCRL2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'SCRL2'
$FC95	-875	SCRL3	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'SCRL3'
$FC9C	-868	CLREOL	MONITOR S/R TO CLEAR TO END OF LINE
$FC9E	-866	CLEOLZ	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'CLEOLZ'
$FCA0	-864	CLEOL2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'CLEOL2'
$FCA8	-856	WAIT	CALL FOR WAIT LOOP
$FCA9	-855	WAIT2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'WAIT2'
$FCAA	-854	WAIT3	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'WAIT3'
$FCB4	-844	NXTA4	MONITOR S/R TO INCREMENT A4 (16 BITS) THEN DO NXTA1
$FCBA	-838	NXTA1	MONITOR S/R TO INCREMENT A1 (16 BITS). SETT CARRY IF RESULT >=A2.
$FCC8	-824	RTS4B	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RTS4B'
$FCC9	-823	HEADR	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'HEADR'
$FCD6	-810	WRBIT	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'WRBIT'
$FCDB	-805	ZERDLY	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'ZERDLY'
$FCE2	-798	ONEDLY	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'ONEDLY'
$FCE5	-795	WRTAPE	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'WRTAPE'
$FCEC	-798	RDBYTE	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RDBYTE'
$FCEE	-786	RDBYT2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RDBYT2'
$FCFA	-774	RD2BIT	MONITOR TWO-EDGE TAPE SENSE
$FCFD	-771	RDBIT	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RDBIT'
$FD0C	-756	RDKEY	GET KEY INPUT FROM THE KEYBOARD. CLOBBERS ACC ~ Y-REG
$FD1B	-741	KEYIN	MONITOR S/R- MONITOR KEYIN ROUTINE
$FD21	-735	KEYIN2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION KEYIN2
$FD2F	-721	ESC	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'ESC'
$FD35	-715	RDCHAR	CALL TO READ KEY & PERFORM ESCAPE FUNCTION IF NECESSARY.
$FD3D	-707	NOTCR	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'NOTCR'
$FD5F	-673	NOTCR1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'NOTCR1'
$FD62	-670	CANCEL	MONITOR S/R TO PERFORM A LINE CANCEL (\)
$FD67	-665	GETLNZ	MONITOR S/R TO PERFORM CARRIAGE RETURN AND GET A LINE OF TEXT
$FD6A	-662	GETLN	MONITOR S/R TO GET LINE OF TEXT FROM KEYBD. X RETND W/ # OF CHARS
$FD71	-655	BCKSPC	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'BCKSPC'
$FD75	-651	NXTCHAR	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'NXTCHAR'
$FD7E	-642	CAPTST	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'CAPTST'
$FD80	-640	INSTDSP	MONITOR S/R TO DISASSEMBLE INSTRUCTION AT PCH/PCL
$FD84	-636	ADDINP	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'ADDINP'
$FD8E	-626	CROUT	MONITOR S/R TO PRINT A CARRIAGE RETURN. CLOBBERS ACC~ Y-REG
$FD92	-622	PRA1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PRA1'
$FD96	-618	PRYX2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PRYX2'

HEXLOC	DECLOC	NAME	USE
$FDA3	-605	XAM8	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'XAM8'
$FDAD	-595	MOD8CHK	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'MOD8CHK'
$FDB3	-589	XAM	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'XAM'
$FDB6	-586	DATAOUT	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'DATAOUT'
$FDC5	-571	RTS4C	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RTS4C'
$FDC6	-570	XAMPM	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'XAMPM'
$FDD1	-559	ADD	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'ADD'
$FDDA	-550	PRBYTE	MONITOR S/R TO PRINT CONTENTS OF ACC AS 2 HEX DIGITS
$FDE3	-541	PRHEX	MONITOR S/R TO PRINT A HEX DIGIT
$FDE5	-539	PRHEXZ	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'PRHEXZ'
$FDED	-531	COUT	MONITOR S/R TO OUTPUT CHAR IN ACC. CLOBBERS ACC~Y-REG~COUT
$FDF0	-528	COUT1	MONITOR S/R TO GET MONITOR CHARACTER OUTPUT
$FDF6	-522	COUTZ	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'COUTZ'
$FE00	-512	BL1	MONITOR & MINIASSEMBLER MEMORY LOCATION 'BL1'
$FE04	-508	BLANK	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'BLANK'
$FE0B	-501	STOR	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'STOR'
$FE17	-489	RTS5	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RTS5'
$FE18	-488	SETMODE	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'SETMODE'
$FE1D	-483	SETMDZ	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'SETMDZ'
$FE20	-480	LT	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'LT'
$FE22	-478	LT2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'LT2'
$FE2C	-468	MOVE	MONITOR S/R TO PERFORM A MEMORY MOVE (A1-A2 TO A4)
$FE36	-458	VFY	MONITOR S/R TO PERFORM A MEMORY VERIFY
$FE58	-424	VFYOK	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'VFYOK'
$FE5E	-418	LIST	CALL TO DISASSEMBLE 20 INSTRUCTIONS
$FE63	-413	LIST2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'LIST2'
$FE78	-392	A1PCLP	MONITOR & MINIASSEMBLER MEMORY LOCATION 'A1PCLP'
$FE7F	-385	A1PCRTS	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'A1PCRTS'
$FE80	-384	SETINV	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'SETINV'
$FE84	-380	SETNORM	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'SETNORM'
$FE86	-378	SETIFLG	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'SETIFLG'
$FE89	-375	SETKBD	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'SETKBD'
$FE8B	-373	INPORT	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'INPORT'
$FE8D	-371	INPRT	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'INPRT'
$FE93	-365	SETVID	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION'SETVID'
$FE95	-363	OUTPORT	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'OUTPORT'
$FE97	-361	OUTPRT	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'OUTPRT'
$FE9B	-357	IOPRT	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'IOPRT'
$FEA7	-345	IOPRT1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'IOPRT1'
$FEA9	-343	IOPRT2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'IOPRT2'
$FEB0	-336	XBASIC	MONITOR S/R TO JUMP TO BASIC
$FEB3	-333	BASCONT	MONITOR S/R TO CONTINUE BASIC
$FEB6	-330	GO	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'GO'
$FEBF	-321	REGZ	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'REGZ'
$FEC2	-318	TRACE	CALL TO PERFORM MONITOR TRACE
$FEC4	-316	STEPZ	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'STEPZ'
$FECA	-310	USR	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'USR'
$FECD	-307	WRITE	MONITOR S/R TO WRITE TO CASSETTE TAPE
$FED4	-300	WR1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'WR1'
$FEED	-275	WRBYTE	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'WRBYTE'
$FEEF	-273	WRBYT2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'WRBYT2'
$FEF6	-266	CRMON	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'CRMON'
$FEFD	-259	READ	CALL TO READ FROM TAPE - LIMITS A1 & A2
$FF02	-254	READX1	HI-RES GRAPHICS - READ WITHOUT HEADER
$FF0A	-246	RD2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RD2'
$FF16	-234	RD3	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RD3'
$FF2D	-211	PRERR	MONITOR S/R TO PRINT "ERR" AND SOUND BELL. CLOBBERS ACC & Y-REG
$FF3A	-198	BELL	MONITOR S/R TO PRINT BELL. CLOBBERS ACC~ Y-REG
$FF3A	-198	BELL	CALL HERE TO OUTPUT BELL
$FF3F	-193	RESTORE	MONITOR & SWEET-16 MEMORY LOCATION 'RESTORE'
$FF44	-188	RESTR1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'RESTR1'
$FF4A	-182	SAVE	MONITOR & SWEET-16 MEMORY LOCATION 'SAVE'
$FF4C	-180	SAV1	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'SAV1'
$FF59	-167	RESET	CALL HERE HAS SAME EFFECT AS PUSHING RESET BUTTON
$FF65	-155	MON	MONITOR S/R- NORMAL ENTRY TO 'TOP' OF MONITOR WHEN RUNNING
$FF69	-151	MONZ	MONITOR S/R TO RESET AND ENTER MONITOR
$FF73	-141	NXTITM	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'NXTITM'
$FF7A	-134	CHRSRCH	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'CHRSRCH'
$FF7C	-132	ZMODE	MONITOR & MINIASSEMBLER MEMORY LOCATION 'ZMODE'
$FF8A	-118	DIG	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'DIG'
$FF90	-112	NXTBIT	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'NXTBIT'
$FF98	-104	NXTBAS	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'NXTBAS'
$FFA2	-94	NXTBS2	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'NXTBS2'
$FFA7	-89	GETNUM	MONITOR & MINIASSEMBLER MEMORY LOCATION 'GETNUM'
$FFAD	-83	NXTCHR	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'NXTCHR'
$FFBE	-66	TOSUB	MONITOR & MINIASSEMBER MEMORY LOCATION 'TOSUB'
$FFC7	-57	ZMODE	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'ZMODE'
$FFCC	-52	CHRTBL	MONITOR & MINIASSEMBLER MEMORY LOCATION 'CHRTBL'
$FFE3	-29	SUBTBL	MONITOR MEMORY LOCATION 'SUBTBL'
~1979/06/25	VERSION	COPYRIGHT	PREPARED BY PROF W. F. LUEBBERT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE~ HANOVER N. H.

THE MICRO SOFTWARE CATALOG: XI

Mike Rowe
P.O. Box 6502
Chelmsford, MA 01824

Name: **APPLE-80**
System: **APPLE II**
Memory: **16K**
Language: **Integer BASIC (manual), Machine Language (APPLE-80 interpreter)**
Hardware: **Standard APPLE II, 16K,** game paddles for variable speed trace.

Description: With APPLE-80, your APPLE II RAM from 1000 HEX up becomes 8080 programming space. Single-Step or Trace with all 8080 registers dynamically displayed on APPLE's screen. When your 8080 program is fully de-bugged, let it run — you have full access to all APPLE I/O routines via the special C65 instruction, which also lets you call user-written 6502 subroutines directly from your 8080 program. 8080 I/O ports are arranged in a table for ease of user modification. Up to 8 non-destructive breakpoints may be set to facilitate program debugging. 8080 routines may also be imbedded in the middle of 6502 programs, saving tedious translation. Educators and students will benefit from APPLE-80's clear illustration of the inner workings of the 8080. APPLE-80 is suitable for all but time-dependent applications.

Copies: **45 +**
Price: **$20.00 + $1.50** Shipping & handling. California residents must add 6% sales tax.

Includes: APPLE-80 manual and APPLE-80 program on cassette, 8080 time-of-day clock demonstration program (illustrates use of APPLE II I/O from 8080 programs), and APPLE-80 ready reference card. Source NOT INCLUDED.

Order Info: Send Check or Money Order
Author: **Dann McCreary**
Available from:
Dann McCreary
Box 16435-M
San Diego, California 92116

Name: **FLEET**
System: **PET**
Memory: **8K**
Language: **Machine Language**
Hardware: **Standard Pet**

Description: FLEET is a game where the object is to find and destroy all of the enemy's ships. The program is designed to make optimum use of the features of the Commodore Pet, such as its graphic and sound producing capabilities. FLEET is written in machine language but has been specially recorded so that it can be loaded with the LOAD command, and it automatically runs after being loaded.

Copies: **Just Released**
Price: **$7.95**

Includes: Cassette with two versions of FLEET (one with sound effects and one without), manual, and instructions on how to hook up a music box to your PET.

Author: **William Robinson**

Available from:
PETRONICS
18431 Kingsport
Malibu, Ca. 90265

Name: **APPLESHIFT**
System: **APPLE II**
Memory: **16K** for tape version, **24K** for Disk II version
Language: **Integer BASIC and 6502 machine language**
Hardware: **APPLE II, tape recorder or Disk II, and printer**

Description: A package allowing conventional use of the APPLE II keyboard shift keys, containing instructions for hardware modification, machine language subroutines for input and display, an Integer BASIC demonstration program called TEXTPAGE, and complete documentation.

TEXTPAGE allows you to enter, edit, store on disk, and print (using your own printer driver) a page of text (55 lines of 80 characters each). The primary purpose of the package is to show you how to modify your apple and use our subroutines with your programs but TEXTPAGE functions nicely as a "mini" word processor. A complete word processor called APPLETEXT (the only complete word processor for the APPLE II to allow normal use of the shift keys!) is also available. Registered APPLESHIFT packages may be returned for complete credit toward APPLETEXT packages. Both products may be used with Dan Paymar's lower case adaptor or as stand-alone products, with lower case appearing on the screen as upper case in normal mode and upper case appearing as upper case in inverse mode.

Copies: **Proprietary**
Price: **$29.95**
Includes: Complete documentation with listings, discussion, and instructions for hardware modification. Disk II version includes disk.

Author: **C&H Micro**
Available from:
C&H Micro
P.O. Box 2161
Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137

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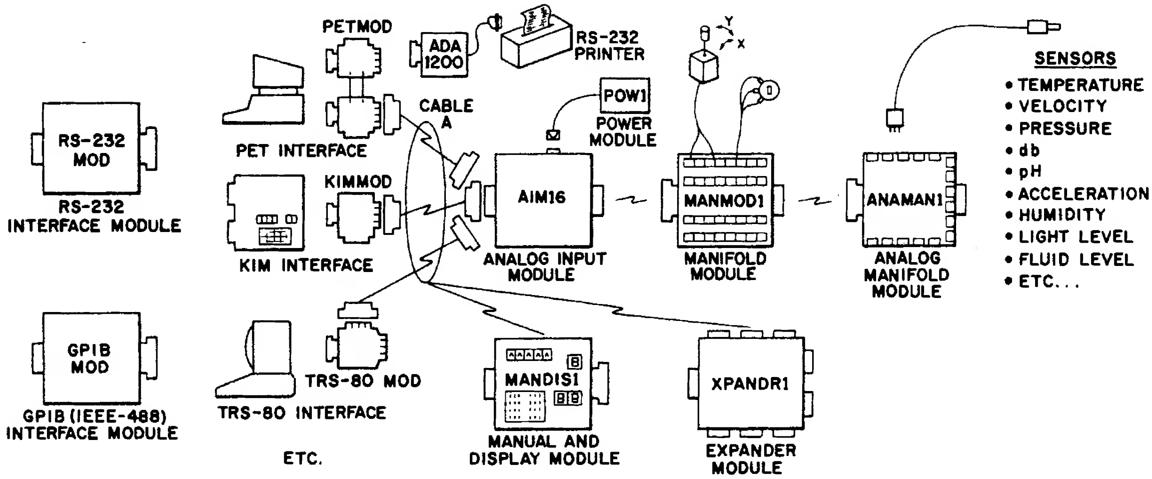
DAM SYSTEMS



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A complete system of modules to let your computer listen to the real world.

DAM SYSTEMS PRICE LIST

DAM SYSTEMS components

AIM161 - Analog Input Module — $179.00
16 8-bit analog inputs - 100 microsecond conversion time - 3 state output - requires one 8-bit computer output port for control and one 8-bit computer input port for data.

AIM162 - Analog Input Module — $249.00
As above plus: greater accuracy - gold plated contacts - pilot light - switch selectable start, enable and ready polarities.

POW1 - Power Module — $14.95
Supplies power for one AIM16 module.

ICON - Input Connector — $9.95
For connecting analog inputs to the AIM16 - 20 pin card edge connector - solder eyelets.

OCON - Output Connector — $9.95
For connecting the AIM16 to a computer - 20 pin card edge connector - solder eyelets.

MANMOD1 - Manifold Module — $59.95
Use in place of ICON. Screw terminal barrier strips for connecting joysticks, potentiometers, voltage sources, etc. Eliminates the need for soldering. Plugs into the AIM16.

ANAMAN1 - Analog Manifold Module — TBA
Use in place of ICON. Connects DAM SYSTEMS SENSORS to the AIM16 without soldering - sensor cables just plug in. Plugs into the AIM16 or the MANMOD1.

SENSORS — TBA
Sensors for temperature, pressure, flow, humidity, level, pH, motion, etc.

COMPUTER INTERFACES — TBA
For the PET, KIM, TRS-80, etc. Use in place of OCON. Eliminates the need for soldering or special construction.

PETMOD - PET Interface Module — $49.95
Gives two IEEE ports, one user port and one DAM SYSTEMS interface port. Saves wear and tear on the PET's printed circuit board. Also called the PETSAVR.

KIMMOD - KIM Interface Module — $39.95
Gives one application connector port and one DAM SYSTEMS interface port.

CABLE "A" - Interconnect Cables — TBA
Connects computer interface to AIM16, MANDIS1, XPANDR1, etc.

CABLE A24 - Interconnect Cable — $19.95
24 inch cable with interface connector on one end and an OCON equivalent on the other.

MANDIS1 - Manual and Display Module — TBA
Connects between the AIM16 and the computer interface. Allows manual or computer control of the AIM16. Displays channel number and data.

GPIB MOD - GPIB (IEEE-488) Interface — TBA
Allows the DAM SYSTEMS MODULES to be used with the GPIB bus instead of a computer's other I/O ports.

RS232 MOD - RS232 Interface Module — TBA
Allows the DAM SYSTEMS MODULES to be used with an RS-232 port or terminal.

XPANDR1 - Expander Module — TBA
Allows up to 128 8-bit analog inputs (8 AIM16 Modules) to be connected to one system.

DAM SYSTEMS sets

AIM161 Starter Set — $189.00
Includes one AIM161, one POW1, one ICON and one OCON.

AIM162 Starter Set — $259.00
Includes one AIM162, one POW1, one ICON and one OCON.

PETSET1a — $295.00
Includes one PETMOD, one CABLE A24, one AIM161, one POW1 and one MANMOD1.

KIMSET1a — $285.00
Includes one KIMMOD, one CABLE A24, one AIM161, one POW1 and one MANMOD1.

Interfacing the Analog Devices 7570J A/D Converter

Dr. Marvin L. De Jong
Department of Mathematics and Physics
The School of the Ozarks
Point Lookout, MO 65726

Complete interfacing information, including a demonstration program, will make real time applications responsive to external events when you add this top of the line analog-to-digital converter to a 6502 system.

If you want to go first class in analog-to-digital converters, you ought to consider the AD-7570J marketed by Analog Devices, 1 Industrial Park, Box 280, Norwood, MA 02062. It is a 28 pin, monolithic CMOS 8-bit successive approximation A/D converter specifically designed for interfacing with microprocessors. The data lines are three-state lines, and consequently may be connected to the data bus of a microcomputer.

An interface between a 6530 PIA and the 7570 is described in this article. In the near future, I hope to describe an interface directly to the data bus of a 6502 system. A demonstration program to control the A/D converter is also given. The interface circuitry and program should be applicable to any 6502 system with a MOS PIA, such as the 6530, or a VIA such as the 6522.

The circuit is shown in the figure. It differs from the one given on the 7570 specification sheet, supplied with the chip, only in the comparator which was used. I used an LM318 op amp simply because I did not have a 311 comparator handy. The AD311 or LM311 is recommended because it was designed for voltage comparisons, whereas the LM318 is a high-class op amp.

The 7570 has an internal clock which can be used by adding a resistor-capacitor network, but I chose to use the clock signal from the 6502 (either 0_2 or 0_1) which was divided by ten using the 7490. This arrangement gives the necessary phase relationship between the CLK and the STRT signals on the 7570.

A Zener diode provided the necessary reference voltage. STRT, BSEN, LBEN and HBEN are active high control signals. Since the 6502/6530 "comes up" with highs on the output ports, I used a 74004 inverter between the control port PB0-2 and the control inputs on the 7570. The CMOS version of the 7404 is not necessary; a 74L04, LS04, or just a plain old 7404 may be used. The CMOS version of the 7490 should not be used in the divide-down circuit because of propogation delays which might destroy the necessary phase relationships.

So much for the circuit. The reader is urged to study the 7570 spec sheet for additional details. Bipolar operation is possible, for example, and details regarding settling time, layout, and grounding are also quite important.

Conversion is initiated by applying a positive pulse to the STRT pin. The pulse must be at least 500 nanoseconds in duration, and conversion begins on the trailing edge of the pulse. The BSEN pin next receives a logical 1 from the computer. This is an interrogation signal. If the converter is still busy, the $\overline{BUSY}$ pin is low, putting a zero on the PA7 line. If the conversion is complete, a one will appear on the PA7 line. If the BSEN pin is low, the $\overline{BUSY}$ pin is in its high impedance state.

Once the conversion is complete, BSEN is brought low, and HBEN and LBEN are placed at logic 1 by the microcomputer. This results in the conversion data appearing at pins DB2-9 to be read by the A-port on the 6530. While HBEN and LBEN are low, the data pins are in their high impedance state.

The reason for having both LBEN and HBEN is simply that a ten bit version of the same chip (7507L) is available, and HBEN puts the two highest bits on the bus, while LBEN puts the low order bits on the bus. This also explains why DB0 and DB1 are not used. The ten bit version is also more expensive.

The program, while written for the KIM-1, demonstrates how the 6502 microprocessor and 6530 PIA control the A/D converter. The comments cover the details quite well. Clearly, the machine language details will be different for a system other than the KIM-1, but the mnemonics will remain the same.

What might you do with an A/D converter? If you are a game nut, you might attach the ANALOG IN signal to the center tap of a pot and call it a joy stick, I think. You want two, three, four joysticks? Don't get four of these expensive A/D converters; get an analog multiplexer such as the 4052.

Use the same device and the same reference (Lancaster) to build a programmable digital voltmeter. Speech recognition circuits convert the filtered and rectified voice signal to a digital value using A/D converters. Here is a real opportunity to help the seriously handicapped person.

Get a pressure transducer and use your A/D converter to monitor pulse rates and measure blood pressure automatically. Processing analog signals with digital techniques, averaging, filtering, etc. is also an interesting area for experimentation. Finally, document your experiment and send it away to be published in one of the hobby magazines, such as MICRO, so the rest of us can benefit from your work.

Reference:

Lancaster, D., *CMOS Cookbook*, Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, 1977.

SPEECHLAB™, Heuristics, Inc., 900 N. San Antonio Rd., Los Altos, CA 94022.

Pressure Transducer Handbook, National Semiconductor Corp., Santa Clara, CA 95051.

Analog-Digital Conversion Handbook, Analog Devices, Norwood, MA 02062, 1972.


```
MICRO-WARE ASSEMBLER 65XX-1.0 PAGE 01

                        * A/D CONVERTER DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM
                        * MODIFIED 7/4/79 BY MICRO STAFF
032D                    SCANDS *     $1F1F
032D                    PAD    *     $1700
032D                    PBD    *     $1702
032D                    PBDD   *     $1703
032D                    INH    *     $00F9
0300                           ORG   $0300
0300 A9 07     START    LDAIM $07    A/D CONTROL PINS SET TO
0302 8D 02 17           STA   PBD    LOGICAL 0 VIA PB0-2 WHEN
0305 8D 03 17           STA   PBDD   DIRECTION REGISTER IS ALSO SET
0308 CE 02 17  AGN      DEC   PBD    TOGGLE STRT PIN TO INITIATE
030B EE 02 17           INC   PBD    CONVERSION
030E A9 05              LDAIM $05    ACTIVATE BSEN TO CHECK BUSY
0310 8D 02 17           STA   PBD
0313 AD 00 17  BACK     LDA   PAD    CHECK BIT 7 ON PAD (BUSY) TO
0316 10 FB              BPL   BACK   SEE IF CONVERSION IS COMPLETE
0318 A9 03              LDAIM $03    SET HBEN & LBEN TO LOGIC 1 TO
031A 8D 02 17           STA   PBD    PUT DATA ON THE LINES
031D AD 00 17  FINISH   LDA   PAD    DIGITAL DATA IS NOW IN
0320 85 F9              STA   INH    ACCUMULATOR KIM-1 USERS MAY
0322 20 1F 1F           JSR   SCANDS WISH TO DISPLAY THE RESULT
0325 A9 07              LDAIM $07    INITIALIZE CONTROL PINS TO ZERO
0327 8D 02 17           STA   PBD    AND THEN
032A 4C 08 03  PRGEND   JMP   AGN    START ANOTHER CONVERSION
ID=

-T

SYMBOL TABLE 2000 203C
AGN    0308   BACK   0313   FINISH 031D   INH    00F9
PAD    1700   PBDD   1703   PBD    1702   PRGEND 032A
SCANDS 1F1F   START  0300
```

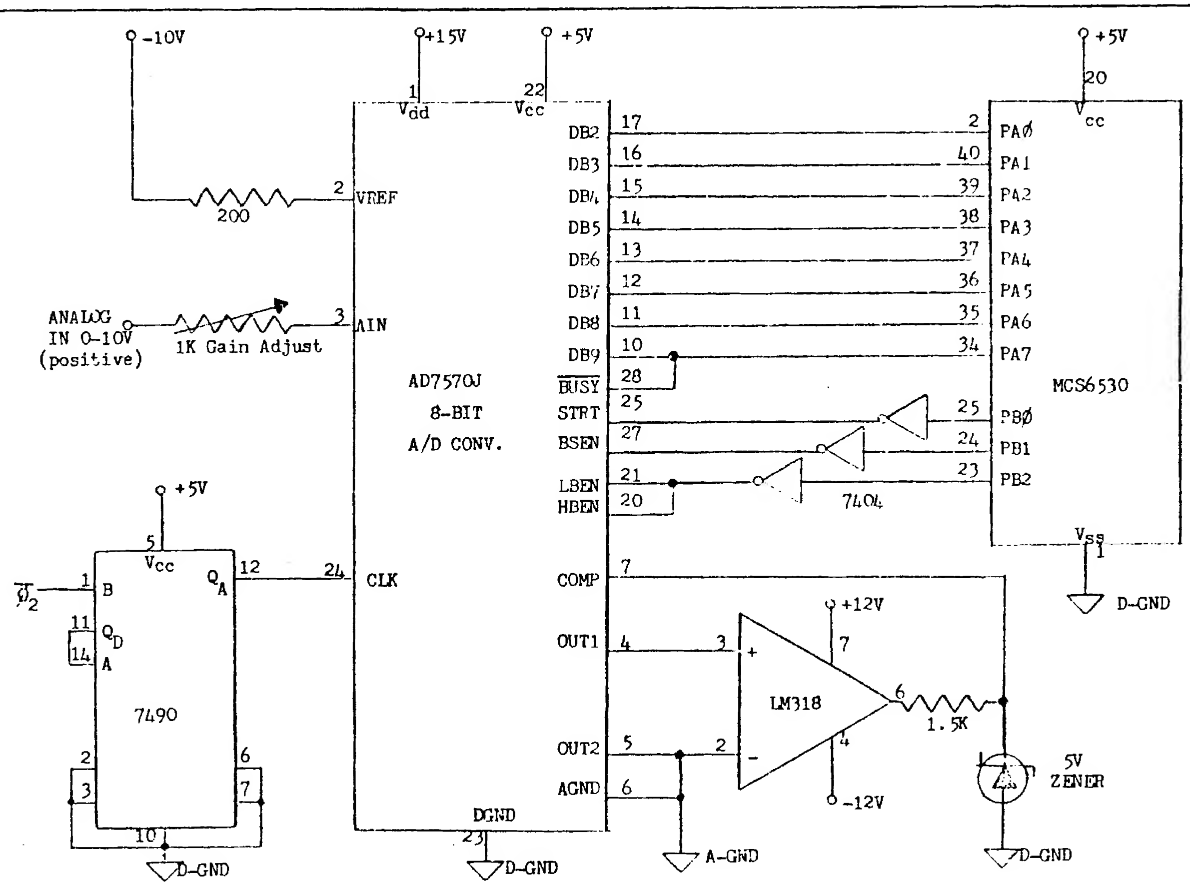

Figure 1: Interface circuit. An LM311 voltage comparator is recommended instead of the LM318 op amp. D-GND is short for digital ground, and A-GND stands for analog ground. The 6530 is assumed to be part of a microprocesor.

SYMple Memory Expansion

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An 8K SYM from a board small enough to fit in the Synertek logo area of a standard enclosure? This interesting modification may violate good engineering practices, but it is difficult to argue with the designer's result.

Synertek states in their SYM-1 manual, "it is believed that most users of the SYM-1 will ultimately use a TTY". I disagree. Most users, like me, will probably use some type of CRT terminal. The full power of the SYM monitor is not really appreciated until you connect it to a CRT or TTY. No wonder that Synertek made such a statement in the manual. The addition of a terminal turns the SYM into quite a little computer!

There is only one drawback to adding the terminal. Once you have it connected, you'll need to expand the SYM's memory to keep up with the larger programs, interpreters, and assemblers that you are sure to come up with!

Tiny Basic

One of the easiest and least expensive additions that can be made to the SYM, after the addition of a TTY or CRT, is Tom Pittman's Tiny Basic. It is only $5.00 in paper tape format from him at Itty Bitty Computers, PO Box 23189, San Jose, CA 95153. Several ASK dealers sell it on cassette for $10.00. Get Version V.1K for the 6502 that starts at 0200 hex. It will fit from $0200 to $0AFF, leaving $0B00 to $0FFF available for programs. Since the SYM already includes a Break Test routine in its monitor, it is even simpler to interface Tiny Basic to the SYM than to the KIM. Make the following patches:

```
0206  4C  1B  8A    JMP INCHR
0209  4C  47  8A    JMP OUTCHR
020C  4C  3C  8B    JMP TSTAT
```

I also made the following optional changes to my copy:

020F	08	Changes the character correction code to the ASCII backspace code.
0210	40	Changes the line cancel code to the "@" sign.
0971	2A	Changes the prompt character from "colon" to "asterisk".

Memory Limitations

Tiny Basic is a very good interpreter, for its size, but only 1024 bytes are left out of the SYM's 4K RAM for Tiny Basic programs. I had an extra pair of 2114s on hand after I got Tiny up and running, and decided to see if there wasn't some way that I could make use of them.

I removed 2114s U12 and U13 from their sockets, mounted the extra two 2114s on top of them in the so called "piggyback" fashion, and soldered all pins of the extra 2114s to the same pins on the originals, except that the pin 8s were left unconnected.

I attached 30 GA wire to these pins on the two added 2114s, making sure that they were well insulated from the pin 8s of the original 2114s. The original ICs were then plugged back into the SYM and a memory test was run. So far, so good.

U1, a 74LS138, is a decoder that divides the first 8K of the SYM's memory into 1K blocks. The signals from it that correspond to the first four 1K blocks are used as the chip select signals for the original 2114s. The wires from pin 8 of the two added 2114s were wired to the fifth signal from U1, which is at pin 11 of its package.

Repeating the memory test, I had 5K of memory! I had just doubled the memory space available for Tiny Basic! Could it be expanded further? Perhaps, but not this way. The 2114s were too close together and got hotter than I would like to see them get.

Bumble Bees Can't Fly

The address and data lines from the 6502 are only guaranteed to drive up to 1 TTL load and 130 pf of capacitance. No buffers exist on the SYM to reduce the loading. Adding up the capacitance of all the devices already on the SYM that are wired to the data and address buses, and adding a conservative figure for the capacitance of all the PC traces themselves, shows that the 6502 is being pushed to its limit already.

But those values of capacitance from the spec sheets are maximum values, while the 130 pf is a minimum. Let's try! The goal is to fit it in over the logo and Synertek name.

I built up a small perf board with IC sockets and wired them together using a wiring pencil and 36 GA solder strippable wire. Nine sockets were on the board, and an 18-pin homemade DIP plug plugged into the SYM's U19 socket to pick up most of the required connections.

Additional wires were run to the data lines at U12, and to the chip select signals from U1. It worked! I had an 8K SYM! And the board was small enough

to fit in the area of the Synertek logo and name, between U1 and the original memory chips.

Several other SYM owners were very interested in my design, even though it violates good engineering practices. Enough interest was shown to commit the schematic of Figure 1 to an artwork and make up a few dozen copies of the board. This version is much neater than the prototype.

The board is double sided and has plated through holes. Two 16-pin DIP jumpers connect from it to the SYM's U12 and U19 sockets. (Ever try to buy an 18-pin jumper?) Four wires run from the board to pins of U1. U12, U19, and eight other 2114s mount on the final board.

None of the copies built to date have failed to work satisfactorily, nor does an oscilloscope show any degradation of the 6502's signals. My SYM has U20, U21, U22, U23, and U28 installed, so it is close to a worst case. I have had several dozen blank PC boards made which I will make available to other SYM owners for $5.00 each, with instructions. Please include a self addressed stamped envelope.

Results

I will have to admit that the added board is an expansion to the SYM, but it certainly doesn't expand its size by much, does it? Tiny Basic now has 5K for its programs, a pretty respectable amount of memory. Synertek's BASIC, which is excellent, has 7679 bytes free, at initialization, instead of 3585. Many of the applications that I had only considered running on my KIM (29+ RAM!) system are now being run on the SYM, due to the faster tape interface, sufficient memory, BASIC in ROM, and the capabilities of the SYM's monitor.

It was certainly worth the trouble to try, even if bumble bees can't fly!

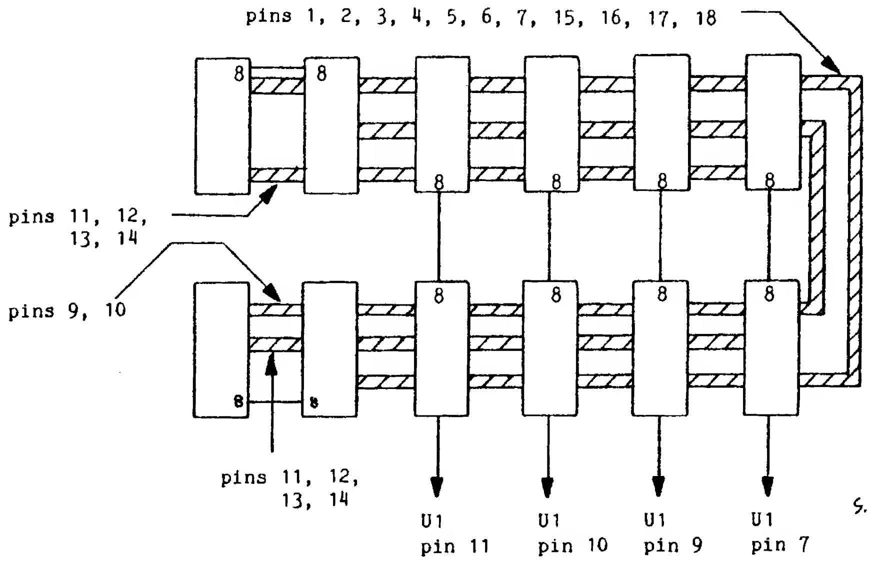

Figure 1: W7AAY Sym-1 Memory Expansion

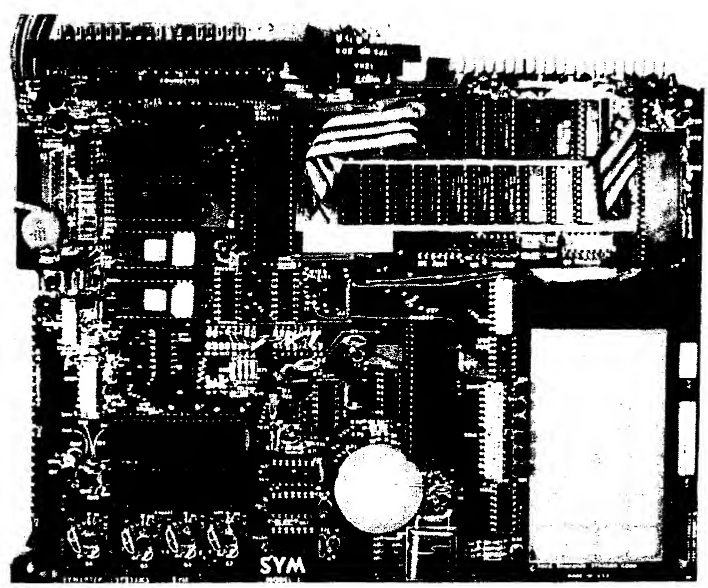

Figure 2: The 8K SYM.

Define HI-RES Characters for the APPLE II

This program makes it easy to generate and modify HI-RES characters on the APPLE II.

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North Texas State University
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The user contributed library of programs, Volumes 3, 4, and 5, recently released by the Apple Computer Company, contains a machine language routine for generating characters using the HI-RES features of the APPLE II. The package also includes a character table that contains 128 predefined characters.

The characters are represented in the table in a coded, reverse image format. The code is based on a 7 by 8 dot matrix representation for each character. The format for an "L" is depicted below. Note that a border is left at the top and side so that characters will be separated on the screen.

```
.....*.
.....*.
.....*.
.....*.
.....*.
*....*.
******.
.......
```

The coded table entry is derived from the format by substituting a zero for each dot and a one for each asterisk. Each line of the matrix is thereby coded into one byte. The high order bit is set to zero in each byte. Eight bytes are required to encode each character. The code for the "L" depicted above would be

02, 02, 02, 02, 02, 42, 7E, 00

The following program assists in defining characters and substituting them into the character table. Each character is defined in a regular dot matrix format, rather than in reverse image. The program automatically calculates the binary code for the equivalent rotated version. The letter "L" would be entered as:

```
.*.....
.*.....
.*.....
.*.....
.*.....
.*....*
.******
.......
```

Note that the dot matrix must remain intact, and must contain only dots and asterisks. The command to store the character, the CTRL S, must be entered after the matrix, on the ninth line. A carriage return is required after each command.

At the beginning of the run, the operator specifies the table position (0 to 127) for the first character to be defined. Thereafter, characters are automatically stored at succeeding locations in the table. Separate runs of the program can be used to define characters in non-contiguous table locations.

```
ASSEMBLE LIST

                      0100 :MOVE TBL 1 TO TBL2
                      0110            .BA  $400
0400—  A/  0B         0120 LOOP        LDY  #00
0402—  B9  0B  04     0130             LDA  TBL1.Y
0405—  89  0B  05     0140             STA  TBL2.Y
0408—  C8             0150             INY
0409   D0  F7         0160             BNE  LOOP
                      0170 :
040B                  0180 TBL1       .DS  256
050B                  0190 TBL2       .DS  256
                      0200 :
                      0210                  .EN

LABEL FILE    1 = EXTERNAL

START = 0400        LOOP = 0402        TBL1 = 040B
TBL2 = 050B
110000.060B,060B
```

```
  50 REM
  60 REM  ASSUMES CHARACTER TABLE
  70 REM  BEGINS AT $6800
  80 REM
  90 REM
 100 TEXT : CALL -936
 200 VTAB 5: PRINT "ENTER DECIMAL EQUIVALENT"
 300 PRINT "OF FIRST 'ASCII' CHARACTER"
 350 PRINT "(MAXIMUM VALUE OF 127)"
 400 INPUT B
 425 IF B>=0 AND B<128 THEN 450: PRINT "RE-ENTER": GOTO 400
 450 B=26624+B*8
 500 CALL -936
 600 PRINT "CHANGE THE DOTS IN THE FOLLOWING MATRIX"
 700 PRINT "TO ASTERISKS TO DESCRIBE A FIGURE."
 750 PRINT "USE 'ESC C', 'ESC D', '->' AND '<-' TO  EDIT "
 775 PRINT "(LEAVE DOTS THAT ARE NOT REPLACED.)"
 800 PRINT "ENTER A 'CTRL S' TO STORE THE FIGURE."
 900 PRINT "ENTER A 'CTRL Q' TO QUIT."
1000 REM  PRINT MATRIX
1100 VTAB 9
1200 FOR I-0 TO 7
1300 PRINT "......."
1400 NEXT I
1500 VTAB 9
2000 REM  GET INPUT CHARACTER
2100 CALL -657
2200 IF PEEK (512)=147 THEN 3000
2300 IF PEEK (512)=145 THEN 9000
2500 GOTO 2000
3000 REM  ENCODE CHARACTER
3050 A=B: REM  SAVE BEGINNING OF CHARACTER
3100 REM  LOOK THRU MATRIX
3200 FOR I=1064 TO 1960 STEP 128
3250 C=0
3300 FOR J=0 TO 6
3400 IF PEEK (I+J)=174 THEN 3700
3500 IF PEEK (I+J)<>170 THEN 4000
3600 C=C+2 ^ J
3700 NEXT J
3800 POKE B,C:B=B+1
3900 NEXT I
3950 GOTO 1000
4000 REM  ERROR IN MATRIX
4100 VTAB 20
4200 PRINT "MATRIX CONTAINS INVALID CHARACTER"
4250 PRINT "RE-ENTER":B=A
4300 FOR I=0 TO 1000: NEXT I
4400 VTAB 20: CALL -958
4500 GOTO 1500
9000 END
```

SYM-1, 6502-BASED MICROCOMPUTER

- FULLY-ASSEMBLED AND COMPLETELY INTEGRATED SYSTEM that's ready-to-use
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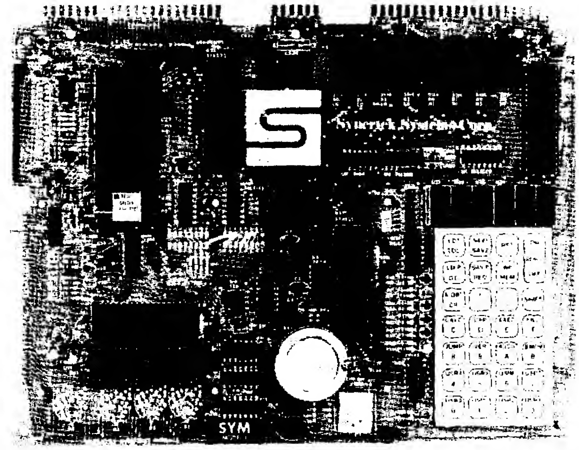
  —Full duplex 20mA Teletype Interface
  —System Expansion Bus Interface
  —TV Controller Board Interface
  —CRT Compatible Interface (RS-232)
- APPLICATION PORT: 15 Bi-directional TTL Lines for user applications with expansion capability for added lines
- EXPANSION PORT FOR ADD-ON MODULES (51 I/O Lines included in the basic system)
- SEPARATE POWER SUPPLY connector for easy disconnect of the d-c power
- AUDIBLE RESPONSE KEYPAD



Synertek has enhanced KIM-1* software as well as the hardware. The software has simplified the user interface. The basic SYM-1 system is programmed in machine language. Monitor status is easily accessible, and the monitor gives the keypad user the same full functional capability of the TTY user. The SYM-1 has everything the KIM-1* has to offer, plus so much more that we cannot begin to tell you here. So, if you want to know more, the SYM-1 User Manual is available, separately.

SYM-1 Complete w/manuals	**$269.00**
SYM-1 User Manual Only	**7.00**
SYM-1 Expansion Kit	**75.00**

Expansion includes 3K of 2114 RAM chips and 1-6522 I/O chip.

SYM-1 Manuals: The well organized documentation package is complete and easy-to-understand.

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***KTM-2 TV Interface Board**	**349.00**

**We do honor Synertek discount coupons*

QUALITY EXPANSION BOARDS DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY FOR KIM-1, SYM-1 & AIM 65

These boards are set up for use with a regulated power supply such as the one below, but, provisions have been made so that you can add onboard regulators for use with an unregulated power supply. But, because of unreliability, we do not recommend the use of onboard regulators. All I.C.'s are socketed for ease of maintenance. *All boards carry full 90-day warranty.*

All products that we manufacture are designed to meet or exceed industrial standards. All components are first qualtiy and meet full manufacturer's specifications. All this and an extended burn-in is done to reduce the normal percentage of field failures by up to 75%. To you, this means the chance of inconvenience and lost time due to a failure is very rare; but, if it should happen, we guarantee a turn-around time of less than forty-eight hours for repair.

Our money back guarantee: If, for any reason you wish to return any board that you have purchased directly from us within ten (10) days after receipt, complete, in original condition, and in original shipping carton; we will give you a complete credit or refund less a $10.00 restocking charge per board.

VAK-1 8-SLOT MOTHERBOARD

This motherboard uses the KIM-4* bus structure. It provides eight (8) expansion board sockets with rigid card cage. Separate jacks for audio cassette, TTY and power supply are provided. Fully buffered bus.

VAK-1 Motherboard — **$129.00**

VAK-2/4 16K STATIC RAM BOARD

This board using 2114 RAMs is configured in two (2) separately addressable 8K blocks with individual write-protect switches.

VAK-2 16K RAM Board with only 8K of RAM (½ populated)	**$239.00**
VAK-3 Complete set of chips to expand above board to 16K	**$175.00**
VAK-4 Fully populated 16K RAM	**$379.00**

VAK-5 2708 EPROM PROGRAMMER

This board requires a +5 VDC and $\pm$12 VDC, but has a DC to DC multiplyer so there is no need for an additional power supply. All software is resident in on-board ROM, and has a zero-insertion socket.

VAK-5 2708 EPROM Programmer — **$269.00**

VAK-6 EPROM BOARD

This board will hold 8K of 2708 or 2758, or 16K of 2716 or 2516 EPROMs. *EPROMs not included.*

VAK-6 EPROM Board — **$129.00**

VAK-7 COMPLETE FLOPPY-DISK SYSTEM (May '79)

VAK-8 PROTYPING BOARD

This board allows you to create your own interfaces to plug into the motherboard. Etched circuitry is provided for regulators, address and data bus drivers; with a large area for either wire-wrapped or soldered IC circuitry.

VAK-8 Protyping Board — **$49.00**

POWER SUPPLIES

ALL POWER SUPPLIES are totally enclosed with grounded enclosures for safety, AC power cord, and carry a full 2-year warranty.

FULL SYSTEM POWER SUPPLY

This power supply will handle a microcomputer and up to 65K of our VAK-4 RAM. ADDITIONAL FEATURES ARE: Over voltage Protection on 5 volts, fused, AC on/off switch. Equivalent to units selling for $225.00 or more.

Provides +5 VDC @ 10 Amps & $\pm$12 VDC @ 1 Amp

VAK-EPS Power Supply — **$125.00**

KIM-1* Custom P.S. provides 5 VDC @ 1.2 Amps and +12 VDC @ .1 Amps

KCP-1 Power Supply — **$41.50**

SYM-1 Custom P.S. provides 5 VDC @ 1.4 Amps

VCP-1 Power Supply — **$41.50**

*KIM is a product of MOS Technology

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Common Variables on the APPLE II

Modular software designs rely on common variables to pass data between interrelated programs. Two short subroutines emulate the DOS CHAIN capability by allowing use of common variables under Integer or Applesoft BASIC, without a disk.

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The solution of complex problems often leads to the writing of several interrelated programs. Furthermore, the programs usually use several of the same variables — called common variables. This is accomplished in most systems by not destroying the common variables when a new program is loaded. Thus, the value of a variable can be defined in one program and used in subsequent programs.

There is no true facility with the APPLE II for using common variables. The CHAIN command in DOS comes close to providing the capability, but it saves all variables instead of just saving designated common variables. Also, it can only be used with Integer BASIC programs run under DOS. No facility for common variables is provided for non-disk systems or for AppleSoft programs.

The attached machine language routines can be used to pass all variables to succeeding programs. Integer BASIC and AppleSoft versions are provided. Both versions are used as follows:

1. Load the machine language routine before the first BASIC program is executed.
2. In each BASIC program except the last program, "CALL 774" immediately before termination or before the DOS command to RUN the next program.
3. In each BASIC program except the first program, "CALL 770" before executing any statement that affects or uses variables. Do not reDIMension variables in subsequent programs.

Since all variables are saved whether they are needed or not, main storage is used most efficiently if the same set of variable names is used in all programs. This, of course, is required for the variables that are intended to be common for all programs. Other main storage is reclaimed by the reuse of the names of "non-common" variables.

String variables will not always be saved correctly in AppleSoft. If the string value was read from disk, tape or keyboard, the value will be saved. If the string value is defined in an assignment statement (e.g. A$ = "XXX"), the value will not be available to subsequent programs.

The routine for Integer BASIC is very simple. The variable table pointer is simply saved and restored. The AppleSoft version, however, is a little more complex. The AppleSoft version of the routine moves all non-string variables to high RAM, just under the strings. Then, when called at the beginning of the next program, via "CALL 770", the routine moves the variables back down to the end of the new program.

```
                     * ROUTINE TO SAVE AND RECALL
                     * COMMON VARIABLES FOR APPLESOFT II BASIC
                     * PROGRAMS ON THE APPLE II
                     *
                     * WRITTEN 03/16/79 BY ROBERT F. ZANT
                     *
03A7                 DL     *     $0018
03A7                 DH     *     $0019
03A7                 CL     *     $001A
03A7                 CH     *     $001B
03A7                 EL     *     $001C
03A7                 EH     *     $001D
03A7                 A1L    *     $003C
03A7                 A1H    *     $003D
03A7                 A2L    *     $003E
03A7                 A2H    *     $003F
03A7                 A4L    *     $0042
03A7                 A4H    *     $0043
0302                        ORG   $0302
0302 4C 56 03               JMP   RECALL ***ENTRY 770
0305 00                     BRK
0306 38                     SEC          ***ENTRY 774 - SAVE NUMERICS
0307 A5 6F                  LDA   $006F  COMPUTE ADDRESSES FOR MOVE
0309 85 18                  STA   DL     SAVE START OF STRING ADDRESS
030B E5 6D                  SBC   $006D  END OF NUMERICS
030D 85 1A                  STA   CL     TEMPORARY STORAGE
030F A5 70                  LDA   $0070
0311 85 19                  STA   DH
0313 E5 6E                  SBC   $006E
0315 85 1B                  STA   CH     TEMPORARY STORAGE
0317 18                     CLC
0318 A5 1A                  LDA   CL
031A 65 69                  ADC   $0069  START OF NUMERICS
031C 85 1A                  STA   CL     TEMP STORAGE
031E A5 1B                  LDA   CH
0320 65 6A                  ADC   $006A
0322 85 1B                  STA   CH
0324 A6 1A                  LDX   CL     SUBTRACT ONE
0326 D0 02                  BNE   A1
0328 C6 1B                  DEC   CH     START OF COMMON
032A CA              A1     DEX
032B 86 1A                  STX   CL
032D 86 42                  STX   A4L    SET UP MOVE
032F A5 1B                  LDA   CH
0331 85 43                  STA   A4H
0333 A5 69                  LDA   $0069  START OF VARIABLES
0335 85 3C                  STA   A1L
0337 A5 6A                  LDA   $006A
0339 85 3D                  STA   A1H
033B A5 6D                  LDA   $006D  END OF VARIABLES
```

MICRO-WARE ASSEMBLER 65XX-1.0 PAGE 02

```
0343 A0 00          LDYIM $00
0345 20 2C FE       JSR   $FE2C   USE MONITOR MOVE ROUTINE
0348 38             SEC           COMPUTE DISPLACEMENT
0349 A5 6B          LDA   $006B   TO ARRAYS
034B E5 69          SBC   $0069
034D 85 1C          STA   EL
034F A5 6C          LDA   $006C
0351 E5 6A          SBC   $006A
0353 85 1D          STA   EH
0355 60             RTS           BACK TO BASIC
               *
0356 A5 1A     RECALL LDA CL      ***ENTRY 770 - RECALL
0358 85 3C          STA   A1L     SET UP MOVE
035A A5 1B          LDA   CH
035C 85 3D          STA   A1H
035E A5 18          LDA   DL
0360 85 6F          STA   $006F   START OF STRINGS
0362 85 3E          STA   A2L
0364 A5 19          LDA   DH
0366 85 70          STA   $0070
0368 85 3F          STA   A2H
036A A5 69          LDA   $0069   START OF NUMERICS
036C 85 42          STA   A4L
036E A5 6A          LDA   $006A
0370 85 43          STA   A4H
0372 A0 00          LDYIM $00
0374 20 2C FE       JSR   $FE2C   USE MONITOR MOVE ROUTINE
0377 18             CLC           COMPUTE START
0378 A5 69          LDA   $0069   OF ARRAYS
037A 65 1C          ADC   EL
037C 85 6B          STA   $006B
037E A5 6A          LDA   $006A
0380 65 1D          ADC   EH
0382 85 6C          STA   $006C
0384 38             SEC           COMPUTE END OF NUMERICS
0385 A5 6F          LDA   $006F
0387 E5 1A          SBC   CL
0389 85 6D          STA   $006D
038B A5 70          LDA   $0070
038D E5 1B          SBC   CH
038F 85 6E          STA   $006E   TEMP STORAGE
0391 18             CLC
0392 A5 6D          LDA   $006D
0394 65 69          ADC   $0069
0396 85 6D          STA   $006D   TEMP VALUE
0398 A5 6E          LDA   $006E
039A 65 6A          ADC   $006A
039C 85 6E          STA   $006E   TEMP VALUE
039E A5 6D          LDA   $006D   SUBTRACT ONE
03A0 D0 02          BNE   A2
03A2 C6 6E          DEC   $006E   END OF NUMERICS
03A4 C6 6D     A2   DEC   $006D
03A6 60             RTS           BACK TO BASIC
```

T

```
SYMBOL TABLE 2000 205A
AQ    032A    AQH   003D    AQL     003C    AR    03A4
ARH   003F    ARL   003E    ATH     0043    ATL   0042
CH    001B    CL    001A    DH      0019    DL    0018
EH    001D    EL    001C    RECALL  0356
```

```
                     * ROUTINE TO SAVE AND RECALL
                     * COMMON VARIABLES FOR INTEGER BASIC
                     * PROGRAMS ON THE APPLE II
                     *
                     * WRITTEN 03/16/79 BY ROBERT F. ZANT
                     * MODIFIED 7/4/79 BY MICRO STAFF
                     *
0318                 CL      *      $001A
0318                 CH      *      $001B
0302                         ORG    $0302
0302 4C 0F 03                JMP    RECALL ***ENTRY 770
0305 00                      BRK
0306 A5 CC                   LDA    $00CC  ***ENTRY 774 - SAVE VARIABLES
0308 85 1A                   STA    CL     SAVE END OF
030A A5 CD                   LDA    $00CD  VARIABLE TABLE
030C 85 1B                   STA    CH
030E 60                      RTS           BACK TO BASIC

030F A5 1A           RECALL  LDA    CL     ENTRY 770 - RECALL VARIABLES
0311 85 CC                   STA    $00CC  RESET END OF
0313 A5 1B                   LDA    CH     VARIABLE TABLE
0315 85 CD                   STA    $00CD
0317 60                      RTS           BACK TO BASIC
```

Classified Ads

BAD REVIEW

What's worse than getting a complaint about MICRO that is not valid? Getting one that is! I received a telephone call from Dr. Rodney Zaks the other day concerning a review which was published about his book Programming the 6502 in an earlier issue of MICRO. His complaint was not that the review was unfavorable to his book, but that the "review" went beyond the boundaries of a review and made a number of unwarranted accusations about the techniques, motivations and values of the entire product line offered by SYBEX, the publisher of Dr. Zaks' book. I told Dr. Zaks that I didn't really remember the review, that it was against MICRO's basic policy to print anything of that nature, but that I would look into the matter and if he was correct, I would print an apology and try to rectify the matter as much as possible.

Well, when I read the "review" I was surprised. I agree with Dr. Zaks. While the first part of the review is critical of the book, it is within the rights of a reviewer. The second part of the "review" should not have been printed. It does not provide any useful information to the reader and its negative assertions are unjustified. Since I was both Editor and Publisher at the time the review was printed, I take full blame for its appearance in MICRO, and apologize to Dr. Zaks and SYBEX for its appearance.

Since it is against MICRO's policy to print such material, how did it get printed? All I can figure is that it "fell through the crack". With the very small staff we had at the time, most of our efforts were spent on getting the major articles into shape for publication: technical editing, typesetting, proofing, pasting-up, and so forth. Very little time was left for a careful analysis or review of the small "filler" material, and the "review" never got the attention it should have, and so "slipped in". I suggest that all readers ignore the negative implications of the second half of the review. With the enlargement of the MICRO staff to include a full time editor as well as other support personnel, we have more time and similar problems should not occur.

MICRO has printed very few reviews to date: three book reviews and only a couple hardware or software reviews. The reason for this is that we feel that unsolicited reviews tend to be biased. The author is writing because he either loves or hates a product. We are working on a plan by which MICRO can establish a panel of reviewers and actively start doing product reviews which are both fair and thorough. Information about this plan will appear in MICRO shortly.

Robert M. Tripp

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A FEW SUGGESTIONS

All text should be typewritten using double or triple spacing and generous left and right margins. Figures and illustrations should be drawn neatly, either full size or to scale, exactly as they will appear in MICRO. Photographs should be high contrast glossy prints, preferably with negatives, and program listings should be machine generated hard copy output in black ink on white paper. Assembly language program listings need not be of especially high quality, since these are normally re-generated in the MICRO Systems Lab, but they must include object code as a check against typographical errors.

Since other MICRO readers will be copying your program code, please try to test your program thoroughly and ensure that is is as free from errors as possible. MICRO will pay for program listings, figures and illustrations, in addition to the text of an article; however, MICRO does not normally pay for figures that must be re-drawn or for programs that must be re-keyboarded in order to obtain a high contrast listing. Any program should include a reasonable amount of commentary, of course, and the comments should be part of the source code rather than explanations added to the listing.

Send your manuscripts to:

MICRO, P.O. Box 6502, Chelmsford, MA 01824, U.S.A.

6502 Bibliography: Part XII

Dr. William R. Dial
438 Roslyn Avenue
Akron, OH 44320

449. Road and Track Magazine (May, 1977)
Dinkel, John "Computerized Road Testing", pg. 60.
Using a KIM-1 based system to gather road test data.

450. Personal Computing 3 No 3 (Mar., 1979)
Anon, "Tom Pittman, Tiny Basic and Cosmac", pg. 20-22.
Comments on merits of various microprocessors from the viewpoint of writing higher level languages.

Zimmerman, Mark "Line Renumbering on the PET", pg. 24-29.
Both Basic and Assembly Language versions of a renumbering program.

451. SES Newsletter Issue 7 (Mar., 1979)
Romano, Nicholas A. "Billboard", pg. 2.
A horizontal scrolling message ala Goodyear Blimp for Apple.

Romano, Nicholas A. "Circle Graphics" pg. 2-3.
Several interesting circle programs including SEWER PIPE. For Apple.

McClelland, Geo. "Machine and Assembly language Programming", pg. 4-6.
A tutorial leading you by the hand thru the mysterious machine language of Apple.

McClelland, Geo. "The & Command", pg. 6.
How to use & in the Apple.

452. Cider Press 1 No 11 (Feb., 1979)
Nareff, Max J. "R&R for Decimal Dumps", pg. 5.
How to round off those long decimal strings on the Apple.

Kamins, Scot "FP Disk Trace", pg. 5.
Tracing an Applesoft program with disk booted.

Hoag, C.G. "Page Flip", pg. 6.
Procedure to move Page 1 to page 2 from Basic on the Apple.

Hertzfeld, Andy "Free Sector Program", pg. 8.
Calculates the amount of free space available on an Apple II diskette.

Nareff, M.J. "Space Commanders-SPC(X) and TAB(X)", pg. 10.
Useful commands for formatting tables, etc. for the Apple.

Kamins, Scot "Son of N", pg.
A novel HELLO program for the Apple Disk.

Anon, "February Disk of the Month", pg. 11.
List of programs.

453. MICRO No 10 (Mar., 1979)
DeJong, Marvin L. "A Simple 24 Hour Clock for the AIM 65", pg. 5.
Displays time in hours: min: sec on the AIM display.

Hill, Alan g. "Apple II-Trace List Utility", pg. 9-14.
The utility presented here will list each Basic program source statement line by line in the order executed.

Rowe, Mike "The MICRO Software Catalog: VI", pg. 15-16.
Review of 9 6502 software packages.

Kosinski, John T. and Suitor, Richard F. "6522 Chip Setup Time", pg. 17.
One more article on the 6522 I/O problems that should put this controversy to rest.

Sherburne, John R. "High-Resolution Plotting for the PET", pg. 19-23.
Some very interesting graphics programs for the PET.

Zuber, Jim "Using Tiny Basic to Debug Machine Language Programs", pg. 25-30.
Debugging on the KIM-1 and other 6502 machines.

Tripp, Robert M., Ph.D. "Ask the Doctor: An ASK EPROM Programmer", pg. 31-35.
This EPROM program will run on AIM, SYM or KIM systems.

Herman, Harvey B. " 'Thanks for the Memories' A PET Machine Language Memory Test", pg. 37-40.
A very efficient memory test for the PET.

Jones, Robert E. "The OSI Flasher: Basic-Machine Language Interfacing", pg. 41-42.
Tutorial 6502 program.

Dial, Wm. R. "6502 Bibliography—Part IX", pg. 47-48.
the literature on this most popular of microporcessors continues to grow.

454. Cider Press 1 No 12 (Mar., 1979)
Anon, "March Disk of the Month", pg. 2.
21 New programs, for Apple.

Uhley, John "HIRES" Using its Commands and Saving 'Still Life' Pictures", pg. 4-5.
Hires Tutorial article, for Apple.

Nareff, Max and Kamins, Scot "V.X. Defeat", pg. 6.
Two methods of avoiding the volume mismatch message on the Apple disk.

Anon, "MAT Functions with the Apple—Part I", pg. 6.
Simple Matrix operations can be accomplished on the Apple.

Garrigues, Chris "Simple Animation in One Easy Lesson", pg. 7.
Demonstration of the use of PageI/Page 2.

Rahl, Robert R. "Great Grand Nephew of N", pg. 7.
Yet another modification in the development of this Hello program for the Apple disk.

455. Interface Age 5 Iss3 (Mar., 1979)
Margolin, Jed "A Musical Synthesizer for the KIM-1", pg. 65-67.
Plays two tunes or you can key in your own tune.

456. Kilobaud No 28 (April, 1979)
Lindsay, Len "PET-Pourri", pg. 8-10.
New Accessories for PET, Software Review, How to protect programs, etc.

Grina, Jim "RePROM", pg. 19.
A completely revised version of a PROM program for the KIM.

Luffman, Frederick E. "Bar-Graph Generator", pg. 90-92.
A useful program for PET owners who want graphing information without learning statistics.

Schwartz, Marc "Starship Attack", pg. 106-107.
A game for the Apple.

457. Byte 4 No 3 (March, 1979)

Meushaw, Robert V. "The Standard Data Encryption Algorithm—Part 1: An Overview", pg. 66-74.
KIM is used to demonstrate the advantages and disadvantages of the 6502 in handling the data algorithm.

458. Creative Computing 5 No 3 (Mar., 1979)

Palenik, Les "PET Machine—Language Programming", pg. 49.
Here is a low level monitor for expanding the PET's programming capabilities.

Anon, "Personal Electronic Transactions", pg. 33-37.
Notes on disk for the PET, machine language commands PEEK, POKE, SYS, USR, etc. and Music programs.

Owens, Dr. James "Teachers! A Social Science Survey Program", pg. 68-72.
An OSI computer program (6502) for analysis of survey questionaires.

459. The Paper 1 Iss 10 (Dec., 1978)

Sparks, Paul W. "Tape Head Alignment on the PET", pg. 4.
Simple instructions for a critical and important adjustment.

Anon, "More on Alien Basics", pg. 9.
Hints to help translate programs into PET Basic.

Julich, Paul M. "Delete", pg. 12.
Code to be used to delete a group of statements from any program on the PET.

Bunker, W. Marvin "The Great Circle Route", pg. 20.
Determining distance between two points on the Earths surface.

Strasma, James "Saving Time and Space", pg. 23-26.
How to condense your PET programs into less space.

Anon, "Automatic Repeating Keys", pg. 27.
How to make any key on the PET auto-repeating.

460. EDN 23 No 15 (Aug. 20, 1978)

Conway, John "Serial I/O Thrusts INDECOMP into Asynchronous communications", pg. 89-97.
The successful conclusion of project INDECOMP using the Apple II and a PIA interface.

461. EDN 23 No 17 (Sept., 1978)

Patstone, Walt "Apple II—No PIA Problem", pg. 17.
The Editor of EDN Magazine reports that the controversy about the questionable compatibility of the APPLE II with the PIA was all a mistake, and efforts to duplicate the "problem" have met failure.

462. Creative Computing 5 NO 3 (Mar., 1979)

Swenson, Carl "Disk Power: How to Use It—Apple's New Disk System", pg. 124-127.
Helpful hints for Apple Disk users.

463. The Paper 1 Iss 9 (Nov., 1978)

Connely, R. Dale "Fix for the Disappearing Cursor", pg. 3.
A simple diode fix for this common problem in the PET.

Morehead, James C. "Cursor Problems", pg. 3-4.
The cursor problem in the PET was alleviated by a fan.

Baltay, Michael "Limitation in the Dimension Statement", pg. 8.
This program for the PET checks the limits in the DIM statement.

Anon, "ROM Test", pg. 17-18.
A program to test the ROM on your PET.

Busdiecker, Roy "The PET Symbol and Data Formats", pg. 19-22.
Explore your RAM to get interesting information on the PET's management of variables.

464. Personal Computing 3 No 4 (Apr., 1979)

Anon, "Apple Slices the Grovery Bills", pg. 9-10.
A description of one practical use of the APPLE II.

Vizzone, Raymon T. "Artist Extraordinaire", pg. 58-60.
Create pop-art images on your color TV.

465. Call—Apple 2 No 3 (Mar., 1979)

Golding, Val J. "Applesoft from Bottom to Top", pg. 3-10.
Includes several useful utility programs: Print current value of all Applesoft pointers; Program to store Applesoft programs at 3072 so 2nd text screen may be used; program to display Applesoft tokens; appending Applesoft programs; examining variables in memory.

Golding, Val J. "A Note or Three About BINADR 3.2", pg. 11.
A BINADR program for the forthcoming DOS Version 3.2

Cross, Mark "Hi-Res Colors", pg. 12.
Program to Clear the GR screen to any color.

Aldrich, Ron "Illegal Control Characters in REM lines',, pg. 13-17.
Program to insert illegal control characters into programs.

Aldrich, Darrell "The Mystery of Text Files", pg. 15.
A short tutorial article.

Paymar, Dan "Disk Access Utility", pg. 16-17.
This program dumps a whole disk or a track at a time to the printer or screen.

Sedgewick, Dick "Applelock", pg. 21.
An integer Basic program to add to the end of a program to "write protect" or "lock" the entire program.

Paymar, Dan "Keyboard Modifications to Get "[", "/" and "—"", pg. 23.
At the risk of voiding the warranty, changes can be made in the Apple circuit board to provide the extra characters.

Aldrich, Darrell "The Apple Doctor", pg. 25.
A number of useful tips including how to save variables in Integer basic to disk and how to uncover control characters used in catalog titles to lock programs.

466. The Paper 1 Iss 8 (Oct., 1978)

Anon, "Intro to Basic", pg. 12-14.
Discusses MAT READ and MAT PRINT and other alien commands giving the appropriate PET translation.

Maier, Gary A. "Resequence", pg. 19-20.
A renumbering program for the PET.

Butterfield, Jim "Some PET Routines", pg. 23-24.
Index to some useful routines.

467. Recreational Computing 7 No 5 Iss 38 (Mar./Apr., 1979)

Carpenter, Chuck "Easy Pokeing with Applesoft Basic", pg. 46-47.
An easy way to enter in machine language problems.

Saal, Harry "SPOT", pg. 52-54.
New models of the PET are said to be on the way, with improved keyboard, external cassette, etc. More on music programs for the PET.

Day, Jim "Apple-Rose", pg. 55.
Program for the Apple plots rose-leaf patterns. A lot of fun can be had by changing parameters in this program.

468. Rainbow 1 Iss 3, (Mar., 1979)

Watson, Allen III "Don't Ignore Integer Basic", pg. 2.
Some real advantages of Integer Basic are discussed.

Anon, "Apple II Memory Map, Showing Areas Over-written

when Booting DOS", pg. 6.
Helpful in diagnosing 'What Happened?'

Wozniak, Steve "Auto Repeat for Apple II Monitor Commands", pg. 7.
How to automatically repeat Monitor Commands.

Watson, Allen III "Add a Color-Killer for Clearer Text Display", pg. 9-12.
This simple modification is now being incorporated in production Apples.

Dubas, Andy "Hires Graphics Plotting Program", pg. 14-16.
A plotting program that will solve and plot almost any polynamial equation. For an Apple (48K) with AS ROM and DOS.

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Simple program for this omission from Integer Basic.

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Sokel, Ralph J. "Looking at Basic ROM", pg. 6.
How to examine the Commodore PET Basic ROM.

Garst, John F. "Renumber", pg. 7.
A modified program.

Anon, "Intro to Basic: Strings", pg. 8-12.
Tutorial article with examples on PET basic.

Smith, Ron "Cassette I/O", pg. 20-21.
All about PET Cassette format.

470. The Paper 1 Iss 6 (Aug., 1978)

Alexander, Frank "Demo for ARCOS(X(", pg. 6.
A short demo for PET.

Schwartz, Glenn "Tone on the PET", pg. 11.
A short program and hardware for producing tones.

Martin, Russell "Interfacing an Audio Cassette Deck to the Cassette I/O Port", pg. 16.
How to hook-up two cassette recorders to the PET.

McCarthy, Charles A. "PET Basic Documentation", pg. 18-21.
Discussion of floating point numbers in PET Basic.

471. Dr. Dobbs Journal 3 Iss 6 No 26 (June/July, 1978)

Herzfeld, Andy "Lazarus", pg. 31-33.
A program to resurrect BASIC programs on the Apple II.

477. Softalk 1 Issue 1 (Apr., 1979)

Smith, Wm. V.R. and Depew, Wm. H. "Transferring Appletalker to Disk", pg. 1.
Detailed instructions from Softape on modifying their tapes for disk. SOFTALK is a newsletter published by Softape, 12 issues $5.00.

Anon, "Talksaver, a Disk Save for Appletalker", pg. 2-3.
Procedure and software listing to allow Disk II owners to save the data tables created by Appletalker to a named disk file.

Anon, "Append Procedure for Prefix Programs", pg. 4.
Detailed procedure for appending prefix programs to tape or disk programs.

Anon, "How to Save Any Program in the Apple's Memory", pg. 6.
Many programs contain subroutines which interface with saving the progrm to tape. Here is a way to overcome this.

Anon, "Apple Memory Map", pg. 5.
Map showing just how Apple Talker and Apple-lis'ner are situated in memory.

473. Dr. Dobbs Journal 4 Issue 4 No 34 (Apr., 1979)

Prigot, Jonathon M. "OSI Basic for the KIM-1", pg. 37-39.
How to adapt the OSI Basic to KIM.

Lentezner, Mark "Improve Your OSI Resident Editor", pg. 46.
A simple program to fix a problem with OSI's resident.

475. Creative Computing 5 No 4 (Apr., 1979)

Milewski, Richard A. "Apple-Cart", pg. 22-23.
All about the EXEC command of the Apple DOS. With examples.

Yob, Gregory "Personal Electronic Transactions", pg. 28-32.
Discussion of the PET Clock with example, PET files, etc.

Zorn, Michael d. "Superose", pg. 98-99.
A rose program for the PET.

475. MICRO No 11 (Apr., 1979)

Hill, Alan G. "An Apple II Program Edit Aid", pg. 5-7.
A basic program to locate all occurences of a variable name, character string or Basic statements.

Stelly, J. "Lifesaver", pg. 9-11.
This program makes it easy to save LIFE patterns to cassette, run Life at different rates, etc.

Vrtis, Nicholas J. "Corrected KIM Format Loader for SYM-1", pg. 12-14.
Program helps overcome the SYM-1's KIM tape "2F" problem with a corrected loader.

Hoyt, Bruce "A Close Look at the Superboard II", pg. 15-18.
In addition to an overview report on the Superboard II, there is presented a cassette save/hex memory dump program and a very useful table of memory usage.

Sensicle, Andrew V.W. "SKIM or MAXI-KIM", pg. 19-20.
An extended monitor supports a PC decrement function, as well as "open up" and "close up" modes to move blocks of data to make room for adding code and a branch calculator to help determine the relative branch addresses.

Stein, Robert A., Jr. "A Cassette Operating System for the Apple II", pg. 21-23.
Program makes it possible to load programs into the Apple by typing the name of the program and the cassette operating program goes looking for it and if it is found it is loaded into the Apple.

Tripp, Robert M., PhD "Ask the Doctor—Part III—Bits and Bytes", pg. 25-26.
Problems and fixes discussed this month include a corrected AIM SYNC program, a patch for the AIM-Disassembler, Sym Tape evaluation, and comments on Synertek Basic (8K) V1.1.

Rowe, Mike (Micro staff) "The Micro Software Catalog: VII", pg. 29-30.
Ten more entries.

Gieryic, John "SYM-1 6522-Based Timer", pg. 31-32.
A tutorial article on the timer and the working of the 6522 versatile interface adapter.

Chalfin, Edward "The TVT-6; A User's Report", pg. 34.
A user's impression of this inexpensive method of getting a video signal out of the KIM-1.

Dial, Wm. R. "6502 Bibliography—Part X", pg. 36.
Forty more references to the 6502 literature.

Rindsberg, Don "The Ultimate PET Renumber", pg. 37-47.
A major program for the PET.

476. The Paper 1 Iss 5 (July, 1978)

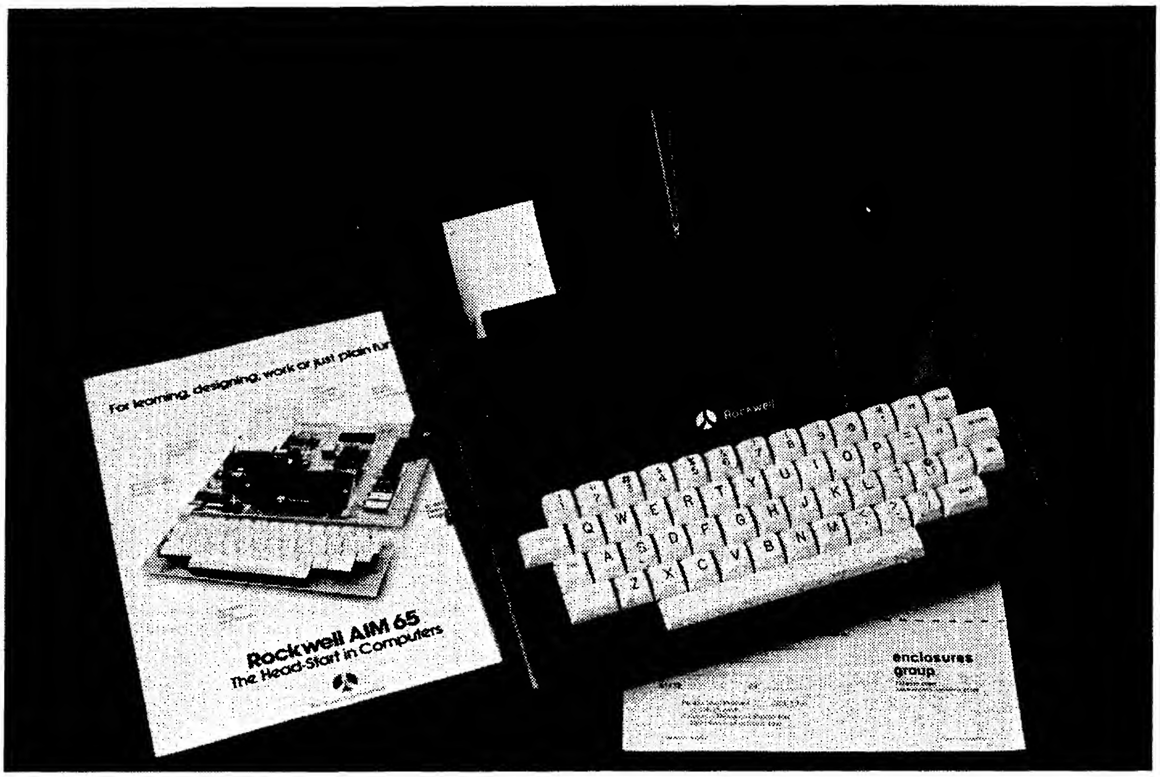
Oakes, Peter L.A. "Routines for Finding Arcsin and Arccos", pg. 4.
Improved routines for the PET.

Laudereau, Terry "PET Files", pg. 5.
Discussion of PET files and the commands, OPEN, CLOSE, INPUT#, GET#, etc.

VanDusseldorp, Dean "Pause Routins", pg. 7.
PET program to provide pauses in a program.

Anon, "Simple Memory Test for PET", pg. 9.
Program runs until a bad Ram is found.

PERFECT AIM



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